The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The Search for Sir John Franklin.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

The San Juan Quarrel.

The mails by the *Canada*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City at a late hour on Saturday night.

Our London files furnish most interesting particulars of Capt. McCLINTOCK's successful explorations in the steam-yacht *Fox*.

We give below the latest rumors and reports concerning the close of the Zurich Conferences and the establishment of a definitive peace. They are not universally credited.

It is stated that in the course of his private interviews with the deputations from Parma and Modena, King VICTOR EMANUEL urged upon them the necessity of developing the armaments of Italy. "It is not impossible," he said, "that the present situation, still critical, will compel us to draw the sword once more; and in that case you will understand that I rely upon the arms of those who proclaim themselves my subjects."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, who professes to have derived his information from purely French authority which he cannot mistrust, speaks of naval armaments progressing on a colossal scale. According to him, there are now building in the French dockyards no fewer than twenty ships of the line, ten being of the largest and ten of the second class. They are to be terminated within eighteen months. As a proof of the correctness of his statement the same correspondent, in a subsequent letter, introduces the following paragraph from the semi-official *Moniteur-de-la-Flotte*:

"There is going to be put upon the stocks at Cherbourg a second *blindé* (steel-plated) vessel of the first class, which will be called the *Solferino*, and will be on the model of the *Magenta*, now constructing at Brest. The trials of the steel-plated gun-boats just made off the Island of Hyères having completely succeeded, the Emperor has, it is said, decided, that after some corrections, pointed out by experience, have been made on the first model, 50 of these gunboats shall be constructed."

It is stated that the *Great Eastern* would arrive at Holyhead on the 12th of October, and that on Monday the 17th the Queen and Royal family would visit the ship. In the course of the second week of the *Great Eastern's* stay at Holyhead, a magnificent banquet would be given to the Directors by the Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company.

The following paragraph, of some interest to the American reader, is from the London *Times*:

"The British Navy is just about to lose one of the old frigates which played a conspicuous part during the American war—the *St. Laurence*, formerly called the *Shannon*, which, under the command of Capt. P. BROOKE, attacked and made the capture of the famous *Chesapeake* on the 1st of June, 1813, having arrived at Chatham yesterday, in tow of the *African* and *Adder*, for the purpose of being broken up. The *St. Laurence* has been stationed at Sheerness for some time, where she has been employed in harbor service, but the Admiralty have now ordered her to be taken to pieces."

Arrangements are said to be in progress to convene a meeting of the County of Tipperary, Ireland, to protest against the threatened eviction of the tenantry on the estates of Lord DERBY. Trouble is anticipated from the demonstration.

With respect to Chinese affairs, the correspondent of the London *Times* says that, in Paris, it is pretty confidently affirmed that war is not so inevitable as it has been thought to be. It is said that the expedition will be sent out, but not for the immediate and unconditional commencement of hostilities; that it will have the Ambassadors with it, and that, should these be received, and proper and ample satisfaction given for the Pei-ho affair, a conflict may be avoided. M. DE BOURBOULON's recall is said to be beyond a doubt, and it is reported that he will be replaced in his mission by a military man.

Sir CUSACK RONEY has addressed a startling communication to the Dublin journals in reference to the Treasury subsidy toward the Lever line of packets. He says the Administration of Lord PALMERSTON had determined to repudiate the Galway subsidy, and that steps to that end will be taken at the next session of Parliament. The *Freeman's Journal*, in a long and rather angry comment upon the foregoing, expresses its disbelief in the accuracy of Sir CUSACK'S information, and sets out the reasons which induce it to arrive at the conclusion that no Government, having gone so far, could now venture to break faith in the manner alleged.

THE FATE OF FRANKLIN.

RETURN OF THE EXPLORING YACHT "FOX."

From the London Times.

The *Fox* screw discovery vessel (Capt. M'CLINTOCK,) which was sent to the Arctic regions at the expense of Lady FRANKLIN, to discover traces of the missing expedition, arrived off the Isle of Wight on Wednesday. On landing, Capt. M'CLINTOCK at once came on by train for London, bringing with him two cases containing relics of the long missing expedition of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. We have received the following from the Admiralty:

"Thursday, Sept. 22—10:30 A. M.

The Secretary of the Admiralty presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Times*, and forwards the accompanying letter for insertion."

YACHT FOX, R. Y. S.

SIR: I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's Final Searching Expedition, which I have had the honor to conduct.

Their Lordships will rejoice to hear that our endeavors to ascertain the fate of the "Franklin Expedition" have met with complete success.

At Point Victory, upon the northwest coast of King William's Island, a record has been found, dated the 25th of April, 1848, and signed by Captains CROZIER and FITZJAMES. By it we were informed that her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned on the 22d April, 1848. In the ice, five leagues to the N. N. W., and that the survivors—in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Capt. CROZIER—were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir JOHN FRANKLIN had died on the 11th of June, 1847.

Many deeply interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up upon the western shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that subsequent to their abandonment one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since been, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth.

Being unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Strait, the *Fox* wintered in Brentford Bay, and the search—including the estuary of the Great Fish River and the discovery of 800 miles of coast line, by which we have united the explorations of the former searching expeditions to the north and west of our position with those of Sir JAMES ROSS, DEASE, SIMPSON and RAE to the south—has been performed by sledge journeys this Spring, conducted by Lieut. HOBSON, R. N., Capt. ALLEN YOUNG and myself.

As a somewhat detailed report of our proceedings will doubtless be interesting to their Lordships, it is herewith inclosed, together with a chart of our discoveries and explorations, and at the earliest opportunity I will present myself at the Admiralty to afford further information, and lay before their Lordships the record found at Port Victory.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

F. L. M'CLINTOCK, Captain R. N.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

THE EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY.

MOST INTERESTING REPORT BY CAPT. M'CLINTOCK.

It will be remembered that the *Fox* effected her escape out of the main pack in Davis' Straits, in lat. 63½° N., on the 25th of April, 1858, after a Winter's ice drift of 1,194 geographical miles.

The small settlement of Holsteinborg was reached on the 28th, and such very scanty supplies obtained as the place afforded.

On the 8th of May our voyage was recommenced; Godhaven and Upernivik visited, Melville Bay entered early in June, and crossed to Cape York by the 26th; here some natives were communicated with; they immediately recognized Mr. PETERSEN, our interpreter, formerly known to them in the Grinnell expedition under Dr. KANE. In reply to our inquiries for the Esquimaux dog-driver HANS, left behind from the *Advance* in 1858, they told us that he was residing at Whale Sound. Had he been there I would most gladly have embarked him, as his longing to return to South Greenland continues unabated.

On the 12th of July communicated with the Cape Warrender natives, near Cape Horsburgh; they had not seen any ships since the visit of the *Phœnix* in 1854, nor have any wrecks ever drifted upon their shores.

It was not until the 27th of July that we reached Pond's Inlet, owing to a most unusual prevalence of ice in the northern portion of Baffin's Bay, and which rendered our progress since leaving Holsteinborg one of increasing struggle. Without steam power we could have done nothing. Here only one old woman and a boy were found, but they served to pilot us up the inlet for 25 miles, when we arrived at their village. For about a week we were in constant and most interesting communication with these friendly people. Briefly, the information obtained from them was, that nothing whatever respecting the Franklin expedition had come to their knowledge, nor had any wrecks within the last 20 or 30 years reached their shores.

The remains of three wrecked ships are known to them; two of those appear to have been the whalers *Desterity* and *Aurora*, wrecked in Aug., 1821, some 70 or 80 miles southward of Pond's Inlet. The third vessel, now almost buried in the sand, lies a few miles east of Cape Hay. This people communicate overland every Winter with the tribes at Igloolik; they all knew of PARRY's ships having wintered there in 1822-3, and had heard of late years of Dr. RAE's visit to Repulse Bay, describing his boats as similar to our whale boat, and his party as living in tents, within tents, within snow-houses, smoking pipes, shooting reindeer, &c. None died. They remained there only one Winter.

No rumor of the lost expedition has reached them. Within Pond's Inlet the natives told us the ice decays away every year, but so long as any remains whales abound. Several large whales were seen by us, and we found among the natives a considerable quantity of whalebone and many narwhals' horns, which they were anxious to barter for knives, files, saws, rifles, and wool; they drew us some rude charts of the inlet, showing that it expands into an extensive channel looking westward into Prince Regent's Inlet.

We could not but regret that none of our own whaling friends—from whom we had recently received so much kindness—were here to profit by so favorable an opportunity. Leaving Pond's Inlet on the 6th of August we reached Beechy Island on the 11th, and landed a handsome marble tablet, sent on board for this purpose by Lady FRANKLIN, bearing an appropriate inscription to the memory of our lost countrymen in the *Erebus* and *Terror*.

The provisions and stores seemed in perfect order, but a small boat was much damaged from having been turned over and rolled along the beach by a storm. The roof of the house received some necessary repairs. Having embarked some coals and stores we stood in need of, and touched at Cape Hotham on the 16th, we sailed down Peel Strait for twenty-five miles on the 17th, but finding the remainder of this channel covered with unbroken ice, I determined to make for Bellot Strait on the 19th August; examined into supplies remaining at Port Leopold, and left there a whaleboat, which we brought away from Cape Hotham for the purpose, so as to aid in our retreat should we be obliged eventually to abandon the *Fox*. The steam launch had been forced higher up on the beach, and somewhat damaged by the ice. Prince Regent's Inlet was unusually free from ice; but very little was seen during our run down to Brentford Bay, which we reached on the 20th of August. Bellot Strait, which communicates with the Western Sea, averages one mile in width by 17 or 18 miles in length. At this time it was filled with drift ice, but as the season advanced became perfectly clear; its shores are in many places faced with lofty granite cliffs, and some of the adjacent hills rise 1,600 feet; the tides are very strong, running six or seven knots at the springs. On the 6th of September we passed through Bellot Strait without obstruction, and secured the ship to fixed ice across its western outlet. From here, until the 27th, when I deemed it necessary to retreat into Winter quarters, we constantly watched the movements of the ice in the western sea or channel. In mid-channel it was broken up and drifting about; gradually the proportion of water increased, until at length the ice which intervened was reduced to three or four miles in width. But this was firmly held fast by numerous islets, and withstood the violence of the Autumn gales. It was tantalizing beyond description thus to watch from day today the free water which we could not reach, and which washed the rocky shore a few miles to the southward of us?

During the Autumn attempts were made to carry out depôts of provisions towards the magnetic pole, but these almost entirely failed in consequence of the disruption of the ice to the southward. Lieut. HOBSON returned with his sledge parties in November, after much suffering from severe weather, and imminent peril on one occasion, when the ice upon which they were encamped became detached from the shore, and drifted off to leeward with them.

Our wintering position was at the east entrance to Bellot Strait, in a snug harbor, which I have named Port Kennedy, after my predecessor in these waters, the commander of one of Lady FRANKLIN's former searching expeditions. Although vegetation was tolerably abundant, and our two Esquimaux hunters, Mr. PETERSEN, and several sportsmen, constantly on the alert, yet the resources of the country during 11½ months only yielded us eight reindeer, two bears, 18 seals, and a few waterfowl and ptarmigan.

The Winter was unusually cold and stormy. Arrangements were completed during the Winter for carrying out our intended plan of search. I felt it to be my duty personally to visit Marshal Island, and in so doing purposed to complete the circuit of King William's Island.

To Lieut. HOBSON I allotted the search of the western shore of Boothia to the magnetic pole, and from Gateshead Island westward to Wynniatt's furthest. Capt. ALLEN YOUNG, our sailing master, was to trace the shore of Prince of Wales' Land from Lieut. BROWNE's furthest, and also to examine the coast from Bellot Strait northward, to Sir JAMES ROSS' furthest.

Early spring journeys were commenced on the 17th of Feb., 1859, by Capt. YOUNG and myself, Capt. YOUNG carrying his depôt across to Prince of Wales' Land, while I went southward, towards the magnetic pole, in the hope of communicating with the Esquimaux, and obtaining such information as might lead us at once to the object of our search.

I was accompanied by Mr. PETERSEN, our interpreter, and ALEX. THOMPSON, quartermaster. We had with us two sledges, drawn by dogs. On the 28th of February, when near Cape Victoria, we had the good fortune to meet a small party of natives, and were subsequently visited by about 45 individuals.

For four days we remained in communication with them, obtaining many relics, and the information that several years ago a ship was crushed by the ice off the north shore, off King William's Island, but that all her people landed safely, and went away to the Great Fish River, where they died. This tribe was well supplied with wood, obtained, they said, from a boat left by the white men on the Great River.

We reached our vessel after 25 days' absence, in good health, but somewhat reduced by sharp marching and the unusually severe weather to which we had been exposed. For several days after starting, the mercury continued frozen.

On the 2d of April our long-projected Spring journeys were commenced; Lieut. HOBSON accompanied me as far as Cape Victoria, each of us had a sledge drawn by four men, and an auxiliary sledge drawn by six dogs. This was all the force we could muster.

Before separating we saw two Esquimaux families living out upon the ice in snow huts; from them we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William's Island, and that she drifted ashore on the Fall of the same year. From this ship they had obtained a vast deal of wood and iron.

I now gave Lieut. HOBSON directions to search for the wreck, and to follow up any traces he might find upon King William's Island.

Accompanied by my own party and Mr. PETERSEN, I marched along the east shore of King William's Island, occasionally passing deserted snow huts, but without meeting natives till the 8th of May, when off Cape Norton we arrived at a snow village containing about thirty inhabitants. They gathered about us without the slightest appearance of fear or shyness, although none had ever seen living white people before. They were most willing to communicate all their knowledge and barter all their goods, but would have stolen everything had they not been very closely watched. Many more relics of our countrymen were obtained; we could not carry away all we might have purchased. They pointed to the inlet we had crossed the day before, and told us that one day's march up it, and thence four days overland, brought them to the wreck.

None of these people had been there since 1857-8, at which time they said but little remained, their countrymen having carried away everything.

Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman; she said it was on the fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore; many of the white men dropped by the way as they went towards the Great River; but this was only known to them in the Winter following, when their bodies were discovered.

They all assured us that we would find natives upon the south shore, at the Great River, and some few at the wreck; but unfortunately this was not the case. Only one family were met off Point Booth, and none at Montreal Island or any place subsequently visited.

Point Ogle, Montreal Island, and Barrow Island were searched without finding anything except a few scraps of copper and iron in an Esquimaux hiding-place.

Recrossing the Strait to King William's Island, we continued the examination of the southern shore without success until the 24th of May, when about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschell, a bleached skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully removing the snow a small pocket-book was found, containing a few letters. These, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux's assertion, that they dropped as they walked along.

On reaching Cape Herschell next day, he examined Simpson's Cairn, or rather what remains of it, which is only four feet high, and the central stones have been removed, as if by men seeking something within it. My impression at the time, and which I still retain, is that records were deposited there by the retreating crews, and subsequently removed by the natives.

After parting from me at Cape Victoria on the 28th of April, Lieut. HOBSON made for Cape Felix. At a short distance westward of it he found a very large cairn, and close to it three small tents, with blankets, old clothes, and other relics of a shooting or a magnetic station; but although the cairn was dug under, and a trench dug all round it at a distance of 10 feet, no record was discovered. A piece of blank paper folded up was found in the cairn, and two broken bottles, which may, perhaps, have contained records, lay beside it among some stones which had fallen from off the top. The most interesting of the articles discovered here, including a boat's ensign, were brought away by Mr. HOBSON. About two miles further to the southwest a small cairn was found, but neither records nor relics obtained. About three miles north of Point Victory a second small cairn was examined, but only a broken pickaxe and empty canister found.

On the 6th of May, Lieutenant HOBSON pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Mount Victory. Lying among some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn, was found a small tin case containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows:—This cairn was built by the Franklin expedition, upon the assumed site of Sir JAMES ROSS's pillar, which had not been found. The *Erebus* and *Terror* spent their first Winter at Beechy Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 72 deg. N., and returned by the West side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 60 05 N., and long. 98 23 W. Sir J. FRANKLIN died on the 11th of June, 1847. On the 22d of April, 1848, the ships were abandoned five leagues to the N.N.W. of Point Victory, and the survivors, 105 in number, landed here under the command of Captain CROZIER. This paper was dated April 25, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River. The total loss by deaths in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and fifteen men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewed about, as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with: pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking utensils, ironwork, rope, blocks, canvas, a dip circle, a sextant engraved "FREDERIC HORNBY, R. N.," a small medicine chest, oars, &c.

A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieut. GORE and M. DES VŒUX in May, 1847. It afforded no additional information.

Lieut. HOBSON continued his search until within a few days' march of Cape Herschell, without finding any trace of the wreck or of natives. He left full information of his important discoveries for me; therefore, when returning northward by the west shore of King William's Island, I had the advantage of knowing what had already been found.

Soon after leaving Cape Herschell the traces of natives became less numerous and less recent, and after rounding the west point of the island they ceased altogether. This shore is extremely low, and almost utterly destitute of vegetation. Numerous banks of shingle and low islets lie off it, and beyond these Victoria Strait is covered with heavy and impenetrable packed ice.

When in lat. 69° 09' N., and lon. 99° 27' W., we came to a large boat, discovered by Lieut. HOBSON a few days previously, as his notice informed me. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River, but was abandoned apparently upon a return journey to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being pointed in that direction. She measured 28 feet in length, by 7½ feet wide, was most carefully fitted, and made as light as possible, but the sledge was of solid oak, and almost as heavy as the boat.

A large quantity of clothing was found within her, also two human skeletons. One of these lay in the after part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books were also found, but no journals, pocket-books, or even names upon any articles of clothing. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright against the boat's side precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance, also thirty pounds or forty pounds of chocolate, some tea and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting; a drift tree lay within one hundred yards of the boat.

Many very interesting relics were brought away by Lieutenant HOBSON, and some few by myself. On the 5th of June I reached Point Victory without having found anything further. The clothing, &c., was again examined for documents, note-books, &c., with out success, a record placed in the cairn, and another buried 10 feet true north of it.

Nothing worthy of remark occurred upon my return journey to the ship, which we reached on the 19th of June, five days after Lieut. HOBSON.

The shore of King William Island, between its north and West extremes, Capes Felix and Crozier, has not been visited by Esquimaux since the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, as the cairns and articles lying strewed about, which are in their eyes of priceless value, remain untouched.

If the wreck still remains visible, it is probable she lies upon some of the off-lying islets to the southward between Capes Crozier and Herschel.

On June 28 Captain YOUNG and his party returned, having completed their portion of the search, by which the insularity of Prince of Wales' Land was determined, and the coast line intervening between the extreme points reached by Lieutenants OSBORNE and BROWNE discovered; also between Bellot Strait and Sir JAMES ROSS' furthest in 1849, at Four River Bay.

Fearing that his provisions might not last out the requite period, Captain YOUNG sent back four of his men, and for 40 days journeyed on through fogs and gales with but one man and the dogs, building a snow hut each night; but few men could stand so long a continuance of labor and privation, and its effect upon Captain YOUNG was painfully evident.

Lieutenant HOBSON was unable to stand without assistance, upon his return on board; he was not in good health when he commenced his long journey, and the sudden severe exposure brought on a serious attack of scurvy, yet he most nobly completed his work; and such facts will more clearly evince the unflinching spirit with which the object of our voyage has been pursued in these detached duties than any praise of mine.

We were now, at length, all on board again. As there were some slight cases of scurvy, all our treasured resources of Burton ale, lemon juice and fresh animal food were put into requisition, so that in a comparatively short time all were restored to sound health.

During our sojourn in Port Kennedy we were twice called upon to follow a shipmate to the grave. Mr. GEORGE BRANDS, engineer, died of apoplexy on the 6th of November, 1858. He had been out deer shooting several hours that day, and appeared in excellent health.

On the 14th of June, 1859, THOMAS BLACKWELL, ship's steward, died of scurvy. This man had served in two of the former searching expeditions. The Summer proved a warm one; we were able to start upon our homeward voyage on the 9th of August, and although the loss of the engine-driver in 1857, and of the engineer in 1858, left us with only two stokers, yet, with their assistance, I was able to control the engines and steam the ship up to Fury Point.

For six days we lay there closely beset, when a change of wind removing the ice, our voyage was continued almost without further interruption to Godhaven, in Disco, where we arrived on the 27th of August, and were received with great kindness by Mr. OLICK, Inspector of North Greenland, and the local authorities, who obligingly supplied our few wants.

The two Esquimaux dog-drivers were now discharged, and on the 1st of September we sailed for England.

From all that can be gleaned from the record paper, and the evidence afforded by the boat, and various articles of clothing and equipment discovered, it appears that the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror* had been deliberately arranged, and every effort exerted during the third Winter to render the traveling equipments complete.

It is much to be apprehended that disease had greatly reduced the strength of all on board, far more perhaps than they themselves were aware of.

The distance by sledge route, from the position of the ships when abandoned, to the boat is 65 geographical miles; and from the ships to Montreal Island 220 miles.

The most perfect order seems to have existed throughout.

In order to extend as much as possible the public utility of this voyage, magnetical, meteorological, and other observations, subservient to scientific purposes, and for which instruments were supplied through the liberality of the Royal Society, have been continually and carefully taken, and every opportunity has been embraced by the surgeon, D. WALKER, M. D., of forming complete collections in all the various branches of natural history.

This report would be incomplete did I not mention the obligations I have been laid under to the companions of my voyage, both officers and men, by their zealous and unvarying support throughout.

A feeling of entire devotion to the cause, which Lady FRANKLIN has so nobly sustained, and a firm determination to effect all that men could do, seems to have supported them through every difficulty. With less of this enthusiastic spirit, and cheerful obedience to every command, our small number—23 in all—would not have sufficed for the successful performance of so great a work.

F. L. M'CLINTOCK, Captain, R. N.,
Commanding the Final Searching Expedition.

The yacht *Fox*, R. Y. S., off the Isle of Wight, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859.

DESCRIPTION OF THE "FOX."

From the London Star, Sept. 24.

The little screw-yacht *Fox*, now famous, arrived in the East India Docks yesterday. It lay alongside the quay within the basin all day. Her appearance is as quiet and purpose-like as the narrative of her commander, Capt. M'CLINTOCK, now the theme of every tongue. She seems absolutely without a scratch on her black hull, and looks more sober, so to speak, than yachts in general. There is very little ornament about her, but what she has is in wonderfully good condition. The *Fox* is a round-sterned screw; has three slender, rather raking masts, is of top-sail schooner rig, and small poop aft. Indeed everything is small about the ship, save her achievements. She is rather sharp forward and her bows are platted over with iron. As one scans the *Fox* more closely, we detect preparations about her for other dangers than besets the English waters. She looks not unlike a bundle of heavy handspikes, iron pointed at each end, as if for fencing off drift ice. A beautiful Esquimaux canoe is lashed on her larboard quarter. A small anchor hanging over her side, amidships, besides the customary one at the bow, is suggestive of dangers risked and overcome. Outside the ship, at the bottom of the ropes that stay the foremast, are a couple of ice-saws ready for use. They greatly aid the mind in picturing the sort of work required of them. Another singularity in the aspect of the *Fox* is a pair of small antlers fixed at the end of the bowsprit—doubtless of some meaning to her crew, and connected with the discovery. The sole evidence of damage is a newly-broken spar, which lies on her deck, a part of her jib-boom carried away—somewhere on the English coast. In short, there lies the *Fox* looking as unassuming among the surrounding craft as ever hero does among the sons of men when his work is successfully achieved and his rest won.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Curious Evidence About the Great Eastern Explosion—The Inquest a Farce—Conclusions of the London Times—How Stock Speculators Manage Engineering Enterprises—Whether Gas Can Explode Boilers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 23, 1859.

One of the most remarkable sham trials on record, considering the age and the country, has just been completed,—the inquest upon the victims of the *Great Eastern* explosion. During its progress the fearfully careless management to which great companies are liable, and the astonishing originality (to use a mild term) of the London Press, have been pretty thoroughly ventilated.

A very few extracts from the testimony, and a review, particularly of its omissions, will possess, I am sure, irrespective of its painful circumstances, a melancholy interest. It was the simple duty of the Coroner's jury to ascertain the exact construction, circumstances and functions of the parts which exploded, and their authorship and superintendence at the time of the calamity,—that haply they might find out who was to blame. What did the jury do? They suffered the whole investigation to subside into a preliminary dispute as to who should pay the damages growing, as it subsequently appears, out of the Company's own carelessness. No questions were asked as to the strength of the fatal casing; whether it was stayed, or whether the capacity of the stand-pipe or safety-valve was sufficient, or about the heat allowed to escape into the funnel, or as to the probabilities of explosions from the sudden turning of water into the heater. The authorship of the monstrously unsafe arrangement was hardly alluded to. A weak and unsuccessful attempt to discover who was to blame, as to construction or management, formed but a small portion of the inquiry. The verdict, apparently a mere troublesome appendage to an inquest, to be done up in the fewest words, though in keeping with the character of the proceedings, was rather less to the point, and considerably more of a farce than the evidence. As a farce, it was certainly ingenious, for it manages in some particulars to contradict what little evidence there was.

THE VERDICT.

"We find the deceased came to their deaths by injuries received from steam, hot air, and water, in consequence of the bursting of the jacket attached to the forestalk funnel of the *Great Eastern* steamer, and that the said bursting was caused by the closing of a tap connected with the syphon attached to the said jacket, in conjunction with the shutting off the feed from the water-casing to the boilers, but there is no evidence before the jury to show by what person or persons the said tap was shut off; and the Jury further express their opinion that taps are highly dangerous when placed in such positions, and that sufficient caution was not used by the engineers."

Mr. RUSSELL's testimony, as well as what was made known to the jury about the construction of the parts, certainly shows that the explosion might have arisen from other causes than the turning of the stop-cock leading to the safety-valve. Since the jury took occasion to discredit some witnesses, for less weighty reasons, why did they not question those who stated that the turning of the cock was the cause? Such of them as stated, under oath, that, had the stop-cock been open, there could have been no explosion, certainly stated much more than they could have possibly known. Whether or not the stop-cock would have liberated the steam as fast as it could form in the heater, could be determined by experiment, and by experiment only. No man living knows the efficiency of the 750 square feet of heating surface presented to the water in the heater, and the investigation never elicited even so much as an opinion about it. Without being hypercritical, I would merely ask why the term "syphon" was used in the verdict, since the part referred to was not a syphon, and did not and could not possibly have performed any of the functions of a syphon. A part of the evidence, which was certainly not invalidated, by anything except mere assertion, showed that the "tap," as the jury facetiously term the stop-cock, was a safe if not an important feature. Every engineer outside of the grave assembly knew, and would have shown if asked, that shutting off the feed from the water-casing to the boilers was the closing up of a real and ample safety-valve to the heater. We all hope that the sublimely gentle criticism of the engineers will solace the families of the dead, and that the dangerous character of "taps" will reform the engineering practice on the subject. Supposing the verdict to have been all that the evidence authorizes, how twelve men, for several days within hearing distance of a dozen witnesses, and within reach of hundreds besides, can possibly remain so ignorant of the probable accidents, circumstances, functions and capacity of a simple piece of boiler work is something more than remarkable.

The unsatisfactory character of some of the evidence should have at least led to further investigation. Mr. DICKSON—Mr. RUSSELL's engineer—is reported to have said that he (under Mr. RUSSELL) constructed the water-casing under the direction of the *old* company. Mr. RUSSELL is said to have testified that while he had the old contract he kept to the old plan of common funnel.

Mr. M'LENNAN, chief-engineer, says he did not ask Mr. DICKSON, to let the cock remain in the pipe. Mr. DICKSON was ready to swear that Mr. M'LENNAN *did* so ask him. It seems, then, that the safety of letting the cock remain was a matter of dispute before the "blow-up," though several witnesses thought it safe enough after the explosion.

Mr. DICKSON asserts that the priming of the boilers alone prevented the donkey-engines from working. Mr. PATRICK, Assistant Engineer, states that he shut off the casing to keep down the priming; Mr. RUSSELL, that the priming was at last stopped by throwing cold water into the boilers direct from the pumps. Mr. BRITTAIN, Assistant, on the contrary, was positive that the feed was turned directly from the donkey-pumps into the boiler, because the said pumps were not strong enough to force it through the casing.

Mr. PATRICK says that he shut off the feed to both casings at 1 o'clock P. M., and that within two hours he reported it to Mr. DICKSON and Mr. ARNETT. Mr. ARNETT, Chief of Paddle Engines, says that PATRICK never made any report to him at all, except that all was going well, and that he (ARNETT) was never at any time informed that the feed was shut off from the casing. These little discrepancies are somewhat unfortunate, since Mr. ARNETT assures us he would have gone up and seen the cock open, had he known the feed was changed.

The bulk of the evidence was to show whether or not Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL had charge of the ship. Suppose he had. How does this affect the case in hand, viz., who caused the death of the victims. Since Mr. RUSSELL was not proved, or even supposed, to have shut the stop-cock leading to the stand-pipe or safety-valve, or any other cock connected with it, or to have issued any orders whatever as to the management of the feed water and its various pipes and reservoirs; therefore the bulk of the evidence had nothing to do with the case. Suppose one of the firemen had privately fastened down the safety-valve of the boiler, and that an explosion had ensued—would Mr. RUSSELL have been proceeded against as the author of the calamity, because he did not issue a special order that it was forbidden to fasten down safety-valves!

Moreover, Mr. RUSSELL was a guest on board. Capt. HARRISON, Commander of the *Great Eastern*, testified as follows: "If Mr. RUSSELL had not volunteered to work the indicator (*i. e.*, signal the engineers or give orders to them) from the bridge, I should have placed two of my officers there to do it." And the company, who do not deny that Mr. RUSSELL was a guest, have the selfish assurance, over the bodies of dead men, to attempt to prove him in control, so that they can *stick* him for damages! A few extracts from the evidence on this point will illustrate the character of a Weymouth "Inquest":

Mr. McLennan, Chief-Engineer—Witness had never been in charge of the engines at all, and at the time of the accident the paddle-engines were in charge of Mr. Dickson, Mr. Russell's engineer, a guest; nor did he assist Mr. Dickson in the engine-room at all; he was simply a looker-on, with a view to the future efficiency of the engines; he certainly had not sufficient power to enable him to protect the interests of the Company; he made an official application in writing for such increased powers on March 28, but did not obtain it; a large number of things were unfinished; he would certainly have advised the directors not to send the ship to sea.

Mr. Dickson—Witness was never put in charge of the paddle-engines at all; he only assisted in working them, and never gave an order to any one, direct or indirect; he considered the engines the property of the Company, and that Mr. McLennan was in charge; Mr. McLennan certainly acted as Chief-Engineer, and conducted himself in the engine-room as such; he heard Mr. McLennan give orders to get up steam; he set the watches, regulated the water, and tried the brine.

Mr. Scott Russell, builder of paddle-engines—With the trial trip between Deptford and Portland he had had nothing to do whatever, directly or indirectly, as a matter of business; from the day of the fourth trial of the engines, before Mr. Brunel, and in conformity with the contract, he considered that they were entirely delivered up to the Company; he did not select engineers for the trip, but it was suggested to the Company that he and the screw-engine builders should recommend all the engineers; this the Company refused to do, and only allowed him to recommend four of the engineers; as to Mr. Dickson being on board, it arose from the fact of witness being invited to the trial trip and allowed to bring a certain number of friends; Mr. Arnett and his engineers had most undoubted charge of all the machinery, under Mr. McLennan, the Company's engineer-in-chief; in the present case there was no stipulated performance whatever.

Mr. Campbell, (Chairman)—The whole responsibility for the working of the engines rested with the contractors, who had the whole and entire charge of them; in witnes' presence Mr. Scott Russell did name the engineers for the trip, and they were appointed accordingly; on the voyage round to Holyhead, if the engines worked well they would have been accepted by the Company; if not, they would not have been taken at all (!); Mr. Russell and his foreman (Mr. Dickson) were in charge of the paddle-engines; witness did not know whether or not a trial trip was provided in the contract.

Mr. Jackson—(Deputy Chairman)—On one or two occasions Mr. Russell had told witness the ship was finished, and the contract completed, to which he always replied that it was not; Mr. Russell applied for the last payment under the contract, which, however, was refused.

Mr. Arnett—(Paddle-Engineer)—If anything had gone wrong he would have reported it to Mr. McLennan, whom he considered his chief; Mr. McLennan called them together and set the watches; Mr. Brunel said he was to go as chief-engineer under Mr. McLennan; Mr. Dickson was not much about, except at starting; Mr. McLennan gave him his orders to take charge of the auxiliaries.

Capt. Harrison—Mr. Russell was in charge of the paddle-engines, and Mr. Langdon, of Watts and Co.'s, in charge of the screw; both screw and paddle engines were at that moment the property of the contractors; if Mr. Russell had not volunteered that morning to work the indicator from the bridge, I should have placed two of my officers there to do it; if I had known that Mr. Russell was only volunteering his assistance on the bridge, I would not have allowed him to take the position he did.

Mr. Crow (engineer of screw engines)—As a servant of the Company he also considered himself bound to obey Mr. M'Lennan.

Mr. Norman Scott Russell—He had to communicate various things to his father; for instance, to tell him when the screw engines stopped entirely.

The last two clauses of Captain HARRISON's evidence are singularly incongruous. The shortest way to point out all the discordant features of the bulk of the testimony would be to copy it *verbatim*. A very few instances will suffice as a sample, viz.: Mr. CAMPBELL'S and Mr. RUSSELL'S statements as to the appointment of engineers; Mr. RUSSELL'S assertion that he and Mr. DICKSON were only guests, *versus* the assertions of the Company's representatives that he was formally in charge of the ship; and Mr. CAMPBELL'S very strong impressions about Mr. RUSSELL'S responsibility, though he didn't recollect whether a trial trip was provided or not in the contract.

One thing does appear in the evidence pretty clearly—that the Company sent to sea a ship worth $5,000,000, and carrying some hundreds of people, without any responsible head, and without any preconcerted system of management. Not a soul on board knew who was responsible for the working of the machinery, and, according to the evidence, not a soul on board was responsible.

The chairman of the Company confesses that he did not know whether a trial was provided in the contract with Mr. RUSSELL or not. And it appears that even the officers of the Company and the Captain of the ship did not know who was in command. When these facts are added to those mentioned in a former letter, the extremely unsafe condition of the ship, as to fire and as to foundering from open and unfinished bulkheads—the way in which the great Ship Company's interests are looked after will be pretty painfully clear.

Another party has figured in the inquest, who, considering his position, deserves public attention,—Mr. GALLOWAY, Engineer and Surveyor to the Board of Trade.

Mr. GALLOWAY, according to his own testimony, was on board to see if everything was right, before a Board of Trade certificate could be granted, so that the vessel could carry passengers. He reported that the machinery worked well, and that he saw nothing wrong. Then he probably did not notice that one donkey-engine had broken down completely, that it was difficult to keep up the water in the boilers, and that one accessory of the paddle engines was thrown out of use altogether—matters which could hardly have been out of place in his report to the Board of Trade. Mr. GALLOWAY atones in his evidence for any apparent oversight, however, by suggesting, in some detail, what he would have done when the feed was shut off, *had he known* the exact circumstances of the casing.

Of all the evidence, at once oracular and impracticable, which was elicited upon the inquest, that of Mr. GALLOWAY must take the first rank. "He believed that the water must have become decomposed in the casing until it assumed the form of an inflammable gas. The inner funnel then collapsed, allowing oxygen to mix with the decomposed water gases, and the explosion *then* instantly took place!" That is, I suppose, that the explosion caused itself. Now had the heater been full of steam, there would have been nothing left to explode. Had it been full of water, since the heater can be proved to have been able to sustain only about seventy-five pounds pressure, the heat of the water at this pressure, some 325 degrees, would not have allowed the said water to remain *as water* after the pressure was removed, and hence it instantly must have flashed into steam. This accounts for the explosion. But again, no dangerous amount of explosive mixture could have been formed at all. As there is so much said about boilers exploding from "gas," I beg leave to give in some detail the highest chemical authority in the world on that subject—Prof. FARADAY, and he is sustained by Professor TAYLOR and Prof. BRANDE, and everybody else who ever made the experiments. I refer to a published report of Prof. FARADAY made, no longer ago than last May, to the Board of Trade, upon the liability to accident consequent upon the introduction of an apparatus for superheating steam

DRY GOODS.

THE GREATEST
ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON.
The splendid assortment of
NEW FALL SILKS,
AND OTHER RICH DRESS GOODS,
At
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, NO. 301 GRAND-ST.
$50,000 worth of
RICH NEW SILKS, Choice Styles,
Per late steamers.
$10,000 worth of
RICH PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS, New Styles,
From Auction,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Together with a superb line of
FRENCH AND ENGLISH VALENCIAS, entirely new.
Also, a Select Assortment of
VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,
BLACK RIB'D BEAVER CLOAKS,
CLOTH BURNOUS, &c., &c.
In connection with the above, we are offering
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
In every variety of
HOUSEKEEPER GOODS,
To which we would call
SPECIAL ATTENTION.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE,
Would call particular attention of their large assortment of Foreign and Domestic
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
COMPRISING
IRISH, SCOTCH AND RUSSIAN LINENS,
Damasks by the Yard,
Damask Table Cloths,
English and American long-cloths,
Napkins, Doyles,
Towelings, Diapers,
Barnsley Sheetings,
Cotton Sheetings,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Quilts.
ALSO,
500 Dozen Fringed Huck Towels.....$1 50 worth $2 25
1000 Dozen Fringed Damask..... 3 50 worth 5 25
600 Dozen Fringed Damask..... 3 00 worth 4 50
300 Dozen Col'd. Bordered Damask.... 3 25 worth 4 75
450 Dozen Damask Napkins..... 1 25 worth 1 60
With every article in the housekeeping line at prices to command a
POPULAR TRADE.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 BROADWAY, Viz.:
IN FLANNELS,
BALLARD VALE, SAXONY,
STEPHENS, GILBERTS,
WELSH, DOMETTS, OPERA,
4-4 SHAKER ONLY 4s. PER YARD.
DAMASKS, TOWELING, &c.,
HUCKABACK TOWELS,
BIRDSEYE, RUSSIA,
And SCOTCH DIAPER.
8-4 TABLE DAMASK ONLY 4s. PER YARD.
WHITE ROCK, DWIGHT, WAMSUTTA, SEMPER IDEM, AND YORK MILLS MUSLINS.
LINEN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 MUSLIN SHEETINGS.
Also, a Full Stock of
BEAVER AND BROAD CLOTHS
FOR LADIES' CLOAKS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
335 BROADWAY, 335
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 10, a New and Elegant Assortment of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
AND REAL LACE GOODS,
consisting of
BANDS, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
POINT LACE SETS, and COLLARS,
BLACK THREAD LACES, &c., &c.
500 Embroidered Swiss and Cambric Sets, at $1 25.
500 Embroidered Swiss Cambric Collars, at 75 cents.
500 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, at $1 50, worth $3.
ALSO,
Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 and $1 50 per Dozen, warranted all Linen.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
LONG AND SQUARE
PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,
In entirely new designs and colorings, and much UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
Also, many exclusive novelties in
CLOAKS—JUST RECEIVED
FROM PARIS.

IRISH POPLINS, SAXONY PLAIDS,
Poil de Chevres, French Merinoes, Printed Cashmeres
Paris de Laines, Coburgs, Lustres, Crossovers
Foulards, Flounced Robes, and
every description of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
WHICH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 37 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
400 PIECES
ELEGANT FALL SILKS,
IN NEW STYLES,
Received per steamer,
At $1 PER YARD.
The above Goods will be sold
AT A LOSS OF 40 PER CENT.
TO THE IMPORTER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on
MONDAY, Oct. 10,
500 pieces SILK, at 75 cents per yard, worth $1.
Also,
300 pieces at 85 cents and $1, worth $1 12 and $1 25 per yard.
These goods are all of this season's importations, and in entirely new designs.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CHEAP FROM AUCTION,
NEW SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,
Comprising DRESS GOODS of every variety,
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS AND BLANKETS,
BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c., &c., &c.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th streets.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
JUST RECEIVED
PER STEAMER,
600 EXTRA RICH BROCHE, TWO FLOUNCED
SILK ROBES,
At $25.

NO. 473 BROADWAY.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY
have just received a lot of very rich
POINT LACE COLLARS.
Also, Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, of the newest designs.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

AT G. M. BODINE.
No. 481 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED
100 SUPERIOR QUALITY BLACK SILK ROBES,
At $35

MOURNING GOODS
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store
A FULL AND CHOICE STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
to which will be added, on
MONDAY, the 10th,
several cases of
NEW GOODS,
NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

BRUSSELS LACES, &c.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY,
Are offering a choice assortment of Point Applique, Honiton and Valenciennes, Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Barbes and Crowns.
Their made up
Lace Goods, Infants' Caps and Cloaks, Illusion Capes, Berthes, &c., are unequaled for novelty and elegance, and are well worthy of examination.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
PATON & CO., Nos. 341 Broadway and 88 Leonard-st., Will offer all their extensive stock of their superior make of
Linen Sheetings,
Table Damask
Napkins and
Towelings,
At very low prices.
Shirting Linens, Lawns, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 10,
DOUBLE SKIRT AND TWO-FLOUNCED VELVET ROBES,
$30 and upwards.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WORSTED, WORSTED—BUY OF THE IMPORTER at 10 cents and 15 cents per ounce. Alexandre's gloves, fancy goods, hair netts, French corsets and skirts, English hosiery and undergarments. ELGEN'S cheap store, No. 882 Broadway, east side, between 18th and 19th sts.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BOWEN, HOLMES & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl street,
HAVE JUST CONTRACTED FOR AND NOW OFFER for sale, the following desirable goods, to which the special attention of the trade is invited, viz:
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the celebrated manufacture of
PATURLE, LUPIN & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the popular fabric imported by
LACHAISE FAUCHE & CO.,
MERINO CLOTHS—Comprising the entire balance of the well-known importation of
C. GIGNOUX & CO.
MERINO CLOTHS—A large invoice from the two late auction sales of the desirable manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance in magnificent chintz colors, of the importations of
SCHULTEN & HURD.
PRINTED MERINOS—Comprising the entire balance of the importation of
LANE, LAMSON & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Comprising the entire balance of the new and beautiful styles imported by
LACHAISE, FAUCHE & CO.
PRINTED MERINOES—Two invoices from the well-known Commission House in Paris of
F. VOGEL & CO.
SILK ROBES—New and rich designs, from the large importing house of
CHARLES PAYEN & CO.
SILK ROBES—At 25 per cent. below the cost of importation, just received
FROM AUCTION.
DRESS SILKS—The most magnificent stock we ever exhibited, and at low prices, just received
FROM AUCTION.
SAXONY PLAIDS, ELVIRAS, AND POIL DE CHEVRES—At lower prices than the
COST OF IMPORTATION.
SHAWLS—Several large invoices just received
FROM AUCTION.
SHAWLS—Of all the popular makes and varieties, both new and rich styles, both
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—In great variety, from the
PACIFIC MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Newest and richest styles, from the
MANCHESTER MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—Large assortment, from the
HAMILTON MILLS.
MUSLIN DE LAINES—All wool, designed for the most fashionable City and interior retail trade, best
PARIS MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
A FALL STOCK,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES—Comprising probably the most desirable stock ever exhibited in the City.
ALSO,
DOMESTIC GOODS—A complete assortment, comprising all the most popular makes of Prints, viz. Merrimac, Cocheco, Dunnells, Richmonds, Spragues, Mount Vernon, (confined exclusively to us,) and all other well-known styles. Also, Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Ticks, Stripes, Checks, Jeans, Diapers, Flannels, Linseys, Rolled Jaconets, &c.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—In great variety, adapted to the best trade.
ALSO,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS—Newest and richest styles; a very extensive assortment.
ALSO,
LADIES' CLOAKS—Manufactured expressly for our own sales; great variety, cloth and silk velvet, with newest style of trimmings.
ALSO,
YANKEE NOTIONS—Comprising a very extensive assortment.
The above, together with a great variety of other goods, will be sold for
NET CASH,
OR TO
PROMPT SIX-MONTHS' BUYERS,
AT
LOW PRICES.

VELOUR D'ASPHAR.
VALENCIA VELOUTINE
,
OTTOMAN PLAIDS!
Full assortments of these latest and most desirable PARIS NOVELTIES, just received, will be OPENED on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

TUCKER'S FALL IMPORTATIONS,
In elegant FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
BRIDAL SETTS, VEILS, and COIFFEURS,
With a legion of
TOILET ATTRACTIONS
That are eloquent in their way, and of distinctive importance to influence and arrest attention.
Our novelties—incessant—and the present large stock of
COIFFEURS AND BOUQUETS, AT $2 A SETT,
are incomparable with all others in the market. At
No. 361. Broadway. 539.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

351 WINDOW SHADES, 351
GILT CORNICES,
351 DAMASKS, &c., 351
Wholesale and Retail, at
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S,
NO. 223 EIGHTH AVENUE,
Great reduction in prices of needle-work goods, laces, bonnets and ribbons.
1,500 needle-work collars, 6c., 12c., 18c.
2,500 needle-work bands, 6c., 12c., 18c.
BONNETS AT KINZEY'S.
3,000 straw bonnets, 12c., 18c., 25c.
1,000 rough and readys, 31c., 50c., 75c.
RIBBONS AT KINZEY'S.
18,000 yards rich ribbons, 12c., 15c., 18c.
20,000 yards rich new styles, 20c., 22c., 25c.
TRIMMINGS AT KINZEY'S.
20,000 yards silk fringes, 1c., 2c., 3c.
1,500 pieces rich silk trimmings, 25c.
AUCTION GOODS AT KINZEY'S.
Flowers, velvets, lace veils, French laces, ruches, trimmed bonnets, feathers and head-dresses.
Goods at wholesale at auction prices.
KINZEY'S,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
All the New Styles, for Fall and Winter wear,
At very Low Prices.
Ladies are invited to call before purchasing.
Cloth Shawlettes, new styles, from $3 50 to $6.
Cloth Basques and Sacks, new styles, from $3 75 to $5 50.
Cloth Cloaks and Burneus, new styles, from $5 to $8.
HEAVY CASTOR CLOTH and BEAVER SHAWLETTES, BASQUES, SACKS, BURNOUS, CLOAKS, and RAGLANS, in all the fashionable styles and colors, from $5 50 to $12.
CHILDRENS and MISSES, all sizes.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 264 Bowery,
near Houston-st.

NEW CLOAKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 10,
A large assortment of the
NEW STRIPED ZEBRA CLOTH CLOAKS,
An exclusive novelty.
Also,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED VELVETS,
And CLOTH CLOAKS,
In every variety, latest Paris styles.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

CARPETS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS in every variety of style and quality and price, the larger portion just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, is offering at retail the largest and most desirable stock of Mourning Black Silks ever submitted for inspection.
Poult de Sof Reps and Armures, 24, 26, 30 to 52 inches wide, from $1 to $5 per yard. Also,
100 pieces Bishoffs, $1, worth $1 25.
50 pieces rich Bayadere's, $1, worth $1 25.
100 Two-flounced Robes, $25 and $30—great bargains.
Competition challenged.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Observe. W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
Will offer at an immense sacrifice,
A complete assortment of every style of
PARIS SILK ROBES,
Consisting of the following:
Extra heavy Gros d'Epson, two flounced.....$18
Extra heavy Gros d'Epson, two flounced..... 20
Extra heavy Broché, two flounced..... 25
Extra heavy Chene, two flounced..... 25
Extra heavy rich Plaid, two flounced..... 27
Extra heavy Broché, double skirt..... 30
Extra heavy Broché, two flounced..... 35
Including
A large and beautiful selection of
LIGHT EVENING COLORS.
Also,
A complete assortment of
RICH VELVET ROBES
Below regular prices.

FRENCH MERINOS
OF THE CELEBRATED
PHŒNIX MANUFACTURE.
IN ALL SHADES and PRICES.
VERY CHOICE and CHEAP GOODS!
NOW OPEN at
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE.
SILKS, SILKS.
1,000 Pieces extra heavy
STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS SILKS.
From 75 cents to $1 per yard.
An additional supply of the above goods just received from Auction, will be ready to offer at retail,
MONDAY, Oct. 10, 1859.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.
Vienna Broche, Stellas, Reversable Shawls, Plaid Wool, and
LOW-PRICED SHAWLS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES
Will be opened on MONDAY MORNING,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY.
SPLENDID SILK ROBES, only $25. All colors.
SPLENDID SILK ROBES, Velvet Flounced, $30. Choice Colors.
ELEGANT VELVET ROBES, Double Skirt, $55. Worth $75.
Also, SUPER STYLES SILKS, only 6s. PER YARD.

A NOVELTY IN CLOAKS.
THE ROYAL PLUSH TARTAN,
a most superb garment,
will be exhibited this week.
Also, elegant VELVET CLOAKS,
Rich CLOTH CLOAKS,
Black BEAVER BURNOUS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SILK, COTTON AND WINTER HOSE
and HALF-HOSE, all sizes,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY.
Will open on MONDAY, October 10,
5 CASES
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOS,
AT 90 CENTS PER YARD
WORTH $1 25.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
RICH FALL CLOAKS
Will be opened this week, at
ELLIOTT'S, (late Mackenzie's,)
No. 294 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

291 LACE CURTAINS, 291
ENGLISH AND GERMAN
DAMASKS.
291 KELTY BROS. & LUM, 291
Broadway, New-York.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

FAMILY DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Are now offering, at Great Bargains, their
IMMENSE FALL IMPORTATION
OF
SHEETING AND SHIRTING LINENS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND HUCKABACKS,
DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS,
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
CAMBRIC, JACONET, AND SWISS AND MULL MUSLINS, &c., &c.,
ALSO,
FRENCH TARLATAN AND ORGANDY MUSLINS,
FOR EVENING DRESSES.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS!
We have just received very large invoices of
BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
which we are selling at last year's prices, notwithstanding the increased cost of importation.
Also,
a full assortment of the VARIOUS STYLES OF CARPETING, at
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW PRICES.
We also invite special attention to our new
DAMASK FINISH OIL-CLOTHS,
which far surpass anything heretofore exhibited, both in style and quality; also, to
CROSSLEY'S
ELECTROTYPED BRUSSELS CARPETS,
at 75 cents per yard, which are fully equal in style, finish and durability to much more expensive goods.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY AND No. 88 LEONARD-ST.
We are now exhibiting to our retail customers some of the most elegant designs in
LAMPASSIS, BROCADES, SATINS,
WIDE BROCATELLES
and
TAPESTRIES,
Ever shown in this City,
And the usual extensive assortment of
REPS, CHINTZS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

POPULAR TRADE.
500 PIECES STRIPED, PLAID and BAYADERE SILKS
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD.
Also,
Large additions will be made to the popular $1 and $1 25 Stocks,
Purchased at the recent large Auction sales,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!
All the new styles of
CLOAKS AND MANTLES
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
From the large auction sales.
E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
NEW GOODS FOR FALL SALES, at the following low prices.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 90c. to $1.
SUPERFINE INGRAIN, 6s. to 6s.
3 plys INGRAIN, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 4s.
Constantly receiving all the new patterns of Tapestries. B. BEATTYS, No. 84 6th-av., near Cooper Institute.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want experienced salesmen for their upholstery and curtain material department.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has received per late steamers and from auction, a very large and choice stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of Black Silks in every variety, Second Mourning Silks, select styles of Irish and French Poplins, Valencias, &c., Thibets for Shawls in every width; English and French Bombazines; best make English Crapes in every width; Henrietta and Maltese Cloth, besides many novelties too numerous to mention. Also, English Crape Veils, Bonnets, Mantillas, Shawls, &c.
N. B.—Two cases more of CUBAN CLOTH, 1½ yards wide, 56 cents.
Ladies will please observe.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway,
between Spring and Prince sts.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS,
AT COLUMBIAN HALL.
The proprietors are selling for Cash:
Brussels Carpet, from 75 cents to $1 10.
Three-ply and Tapestry Ingrain, from 90 cents to $1 10.
Ingrain, all wool, from 45 cents to 80 cents.
Also, Rugs, Mats, 6-4 to 18-4, Wool Druggets.
Oil-cloths, 1 yard to 8 yards wide, at 37½ cents to $1.
ADAMS & SPENCER,
No. 281 Grand-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 471 BROADWAY.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE
Would call particular attention to their large and varied assortment of
HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
Comprising
Ladies silk, cotton and Merino hose,
Gents silk, cotton and Merino hose,
Misses and boys silk, cotton and Merino hose.
Also,
Ladies silk and Merino undergarments.
Gents silk and Merino undergarments.
Misses and boys silk and Merino undergarments.
THEATRICAL HOSIERY.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES
In new Fall colors.

NEW CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
Large assortment of New Fall Patterns, Brussels, Tapestry, Velvet, Medallion, Ingrain, Three-ply and Stair Carpetings, &c.
Also,
Oil-Cloths, Druggets, Rings, Mats, Rods, &c., &c.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PARIS DRESS SILKS AND ROBES.
FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.—Also, DRESS SILKS AT $1.
Rich Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAIN AND DRAPERIES.
Damasks, Moreens, Satin Laines, and
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS
of every kind; also,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
Tassels, Loops, Bands, Cord, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
IN LYONS SILKS,
SILK ROBES,
And PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Including the NEW COLOR
MARGUERITE,
NOW OPEN at
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
5000 DOLLARS WORTH OF
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
FROM AUCTION.
The above Goods will be offered
AT 33⅓ PER CENT LESS
THAN REGULAR PRICES

NO. 691 BROADWAY.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
500 pieces Fancy Silks at 56 cts. per yard, value 75 cts.
500 pieces better goods at 75 cts. per yard, value $1 25.
6 cases American Delaines at 1s. per yard, value 1s. 6d.
100 pieces All-wool Delaines, 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d., value 4s. 6d.
50 pieces raw Silk Plaids for children's wear.
Lot of Poil de Chevre, 1s. 6d., value 2s.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY.
Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
500 PIECES RICH DRESS GOODS,
IN NEW DESIGNS,
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
At a reduction of
30 PER CENT.

AT G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 BROADWAY,
Will offer on MONDAY, October 10,
1,000 PIECES
HAMILTON AND PACIFIC DE LAINES,
AT RETAIL,
Only 12½ cents per yard.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

291 WINDOW SHADES 291
and
WINDOW SHADE HOLLANDS.
291 KELTY BROS. & LUM, 291
Broadway, New-York.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN THE CITY!
BEST STYLES OF BONNETS IN THE CITY!
NOW READY AND FOR SALE CHEAP.
JAMES G. AITKEN,
No. 303 CANAL-ST.

391. PAPER HANGINGS, 391.
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES,
BELOW USUAL PRICES, AT
A. HEADDEN'S, NO. 391 GRAND-ST.,
CORNER SUFFOLK-ST.

AT NO. 357 6TH-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.,
TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL AND THE LADIES IN PARTICULAR.
The undersigned wishes to inform his Customers and the Public
that he has opened his
STOCK OF FALL GOODS,
of which will be found some of the
FINEST DRESS TRIMMINGS
in the City of every description; also,
a good assortment of
SHAWL BORDERS, HEAD-DRESSES, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, BUGLE NETS,
LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
and a good assortment of
NEEDLEWORK SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES,
BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
Just received from auction a
Beautiful assortment of
BUGLE-FACED SHAWLS,
which will be sold $2 50 less than Broadway prices.
Bajou's and other celebrated
KID GLOVES,
And a great many other goods too numerous to mention.
Ladies please to call and see for yourselves.
W. EMBERSON, No. 357 6th-av., cor. 22d-st.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
We are now offering to our
RETAIL TRADE
All our best make of
10½,
11¾,
12¾,
Whitney, Rose, Bath, and Merino
BLANKETS.
Real Welsh and Unshrinkable Flannels, and Quilts.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway, and
No. 88 Leonard-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now open at retail their
FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
WANT EXPERIENCED CARPET SALESMEN.
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

R. H. MACY
WILL OPEN THIS MONDAY, Oct. 10.
500 LADIES' CLOAKS, SACKS, BORNOUS,
OPERA CLOAKS, &c.
LATEST STYLES,
25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER
AND STYLE IN THE BEST MANNER.
2,000 DOZEN LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES,
OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
ALL SHADES AND SIZES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
PRICE 63 CENTS PER PAIR.
500 dozen Ladies', Woolen and Merino Hose.
Gent's Merino Half-Hose.
500 doz. Child's Woolen and Merino Hose, plain and fancy.
100 dozen Gent's, Ladies' and Child's
Merino Under-Vests and Drawers, all qualities,
20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
Every variety of Ladies', Misses' and Child's
Under-Linen, both plain and embroidered,
33⅓ per cent. less than Broadway prices.
Ladies' Under-Linen made to order in the best manner.
Auction Lots of Embroidered Collars and Sets, very low.
A full assortment of Real Laces,
25 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
Jaconet Cambrics, Swiss, Book,
Mull, Namsiok, Striped and Plaid.
Cambrics and Muslins, Bishop's Lawns,
Tarlatans, Linen Lawns, Linen Cambrics.
Linens and Housekeeping Goods, from
15 to 25 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

DAMAGED FRENCH MERINO, BLACK and Colored Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, Prints, Muslins, Men's Wool Shirts, Drawers, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Cathrine-st.

COTTON BATTS AND WADDING—ALL Styles and kinds, at lowest cash prices. Twines, wicks, &c. The trade are invited to call and examine.
R. FURMAN,
No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS,
Received direct from celebrated manufacturers, and made expressly for service, including
Damask Table Cloths, Diapers,
Sheetings, Napkins, Doylies, Toweling,
Shirtings, Pillow-case Linens, &c., &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

351 LACE CURTAINS 351
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, DAMASKS,
351 BUFF HOLLANDS, &c.. 351
Wholesale and Retail, at
351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351
Broadway.

90 CENTS A PAIR FOR FRENCH WOVE CORSETS, together with all the latest French patterns, plain and embroidered, wholesale and retail. Every style of ladies' Skirts, crinoline, skeleton, steel-spring, hair cloth, quilted, &c.; lace veils, mitts, gloves, embroideries, lace goods, head-dresses, coiffures, &c.
FORMAN, No. 705 Broadway.

SEAMLESS CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY. SALES DEPOT NO. 344 BROADWAY

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PARISIAN, OF GOOD FAMILY, arrived at New-York by last steamer, wishes board in a family where French and other lessons will be considered as equivalent for his board. Good reference given. Address L. M. D. I., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND EXTENSION room will be let, with board, at No. 8 West Washington-place. The house is pleasantly situated, in view of the park; convenient to all parts of the City. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to a single gentleman, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS for a gentleman and his wife, also a single gentleman, in a first-class house, No. 236 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF NOvember. Unfurnished apartments and private table, for a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, three children and nurse. The table must be good, and the rooms large and conveniently arranged. The vicinity of Madison square preferred. A liberal price will be paid for suitable accommodations. Unexceptionable references required. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,922, Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LADY RESIDING in an eligible and pleasant house in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn, one block from the cars, and twenty minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, would like to let two or three rooms, with partial board, to single gentlemen only. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 83 Lafayette-av., corner of Portland-av., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily can accommodate a gentleman and wife with a handsome suite of front rooms, on second floor; also, a single gentleman with front room, on third floor; location good, three minutes' walk to Wall-st. or South Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 66 State-st., fourth door from Henry-st.

BOARD IS SOLICITED IN BROOKLYN, in a strictly private European family, by two gentlemen; undoubted reference given, and terms from $600 to $700 per annum. Single rooms with closets attached necessary. Address EXPORT, Box No. 2,129 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WELL FURnished room to let with board, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; gas, hot and cold baths, &c., in the house; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 136½ Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen or a gentleman and wife can find pleasant rooms, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, by applying at No. 4 Butler-st. Convenient to the South and Hamilton Ferries. A few doors from the cars.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BEtween Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; pleasant accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. A gentleman and wife, or two or three gentlemen. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house in the immediate vicinity of Washington-square, will dispose of a suite of unfurnished rooms, with private bath: also one or two single rooms, newly furnished, with full or partial board. Satisfactory references required. Address MASON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FAMILY LIVING in handsome style would let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, a handsome parlor and bedroom attached: a rare opportunity for those desiring spacious rooms and unequaled location. For particulars, address HOMES, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, with name and place of business.

BROADWAY AND EIGHTH-STREET—DElightful location—No. 135 8th-st., opposite Mercantile Library. Board with extra suites of rooms, front, for families; also for single gentlemen; immediate vicinity of the principal hotels, amusements, &c. Terms reasonable.

TWO OR THREE NEATLY FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms to let with board, in a desirable location, convenient to Broadway; all modern improvements; suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlem

FINANCIAL.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.

This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.

Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.

CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
ENGLAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN;

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st.,
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Amounts from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, six per cent allowed. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President; GEORGE SEELEY and JOHN MCLEAN, Vice-Presidents. G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary; S. L. HULL, Attorney.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the trust mortgage deed of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, sealed proposals addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, of Boston, will be received until noon of the 30th day of October next, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of fifteen thousand dollars.

J. M. FORBES,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.
N. THAYER,

BOSTON, Sept. 22, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. Co.}
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.}

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.

By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY,}
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1859.}

THE REQUISITE CAPITAL FOR THE organization of this Company having been subscribed, notice is hereby given, that a meeting of stockholders will be held at No. 177 West-st., in this City, on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Directors of the said Company.

EDWIN CROSSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON, } Commissioners.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Sept. 26, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOURTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at their Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board,
N. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,}
No. 71 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1859.}

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,}
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1859.}

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on the 10th of October. The transfer book will remain closed until that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 44th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD stockholders are requested to meet at Room No. 19, Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock MONDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., for the purpose of nominating Directors to be voted for at the election of Tuesday, the 11th, and communicating concerning their interests.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 42 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

MR. THERON S. KNAPP HAS RECEIVED the appointment of Cashier in the Banking Office of J. T. Van Vleck.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for farming lands in Michigan and cash. The lands are advantageously located, well timbered and watered, and susceptible of high cultivation; are contiguous by rail, plank, and the ordinary country roads to good markets. Farms of any size to suit. Title perfect. Cash and lands will be given for good merchandise—dry goods preferred—to any reasonable amount. Address T., Box No. 1,735 Post-office.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—She Stoops to Conquer—Love and Murder.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Hunter Spy of Virginia—Crossing the Line—La Tour de Nesle.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Out of the Depths—Ballet.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—Toinette et Son Carabanier—Par Droit de Conquete.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON & CO.'S GRAND CIRCUS—Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

PALACE GARDEN—Fair of the American Institute.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

PICTURE GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—Washington Resigning his Command of the American Army.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the *Canada*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City on Saturday at midnight. The political news is embodied in various rumors and reports from Paris respecting the settlement of Italian affairs. On the one hand it is asserted, on the authority of the London *Herald*, that a definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria will speedily be signed, but that no formal treaty will be concluded between Austria and Sardinia. On the other hand, the Paris *Patrie* states that a Congress for the settlement of Italian affairs will be held at Brussels, under the presidency of the King of the Belgians, and that the Archduke Maximilian is about to be appointed Governor-General of Venetia, with extraordinary powers.

The detailed narrative of the Arctic explorations of the British steam-yacht *Fox*, and of its successful mission to ascertain the fate of the Franklin Expedition, is most interesting. It embraces Capt. M'Clintock's modest and concise report to the British Admiralty, of the discoveries made by himself and the gallant party under his command. This final searching expedition, it is to be hoped, is the last expedition of any kind that will tempt the perils of these impracticable regions within the Arctic Circle. The letter of our special correspondent on board the *Great Eastern*, and an article from the London *Times*, the first published by that journal, on the new boundary dispute, will be read with interest.

The Hon. David C. Broderick, United States Senator from California, was killed, Sept. 13, in a duel with Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court of California. The difficulty originated in a political quarrel. In June last, in a speech delivered at the Lecompton State Convention, at Sacramento, Judge Terry spoke of Mr. Broderick in abusive terms, and Mr. B. retorted with harsh epithets, uttered, not in the presence of Terry, but to his friend, one D. W. Perley. The latter challenged Broderick, who refused to fight, but intimated his willingness to meet Judge Terry at the close of the pending canvass. At the conclusion of the late election Judge Terry sent a challenge to Mr. Broderick, who accepted it. The meeting took place near San Francisco on the morning of the 13th of September, and at the first fire Mr. Broderick fell, his antagonist's ball having pierced his lungs.

An arrival from Tehuantepec at New-Orleans furnishes news of interest from Mexico. Gen. Cobos, the reactionary chief, had been defeated in his attempted invasion of Oaxaca, and his party dispersed. At the capital there were decided symptoms of dissatisfaction with the conservative government. A conspiracy against Miramon had been discovered, and some of the leading participants had been executed. Many arrests were made.

By the arrival of the Tehuantepec mail at New-Orleans we are in the possession of intelligence from California to the 20th ult. Judge Terry had been arrested on the charge of murder, and a general feeling of indignation at the act prevailed throughout the State. As the commercial news is but four days later it possesses no special importance.

By later news from California we learn that the United States troops on San Juan Island are busily engaged in fortifying their position. General Harney has written a letter to Gov. Douglass, intimating doubts of his sincerity, and expressing a determination to maintain the position which he has taken at all hazards.

While off Cape Hatteras, on her way to Havana and New-Orleans, the *Quaker City* had her machinery disabled so as to render further progress under steam impossible. The larger part of the passengers were landed at Hampton Roads, while a few preferred to remain on the steamer, which continued her voyage under sail.

The recent fillibustering expedition has had a most inglorious termination. On their arrest, the company claimed that they had only gone down to the Southwest Pass on a fishing excursion. The United States officers, after bringing them up to New-Orleans, confined them in a guard-house where there were no guards, and the followers of Col. Anderson and Captains Maury, Fayssoux and Scott, deliberately walked off, while these leaders were each held to bail in the sum of $3,000.

In the general term of the Supreme Court on Saturday, the case of Felix Sanchez, the Cuban lately convicted of the murder of his father-in-law, was argued at length; decision being reserved. The mandamus case brought by the old police was also to have been heard, but was postponed to next Saturday.

The second of the great cricket matches—that for the benefit of the All-England Eleven—was terminated on Saturday afternoon, Lockyer's side, as was anticipated, being victorious. The Eleven left New-York for Philadelphia on Saturday evening, being engaged for matches in the Quaker City during the whole of the present week.

The Money Market, on Saturday, was rather active, though not at all stringent, as rates on loans were unchanged, while discounts outside of Bank ruled somewhat easier. A further reduction was anticipated in the line of loans and discounts in the weekly bank averages to be made public to-day, yet this circumstance did not appear to lessen the disposition to grant any accommodation needed by regular dealers at Bank, on 60 to 90 day paper. The movements in stocks were to a fair extent, but indicative of further depression in the share list.

The sales of Cotton were confined to 600 bales. Prices were unaltered. Flour was in less request, yet most kinds were stiffly held, and extra State closed a shade higher. The reported transactions in Grain were unimportant. Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Metals, Oils and Tallow were quiet. Provisions were in fair demand. Pork and Lard were quoted dearer. Naval Stores, Hides, Leather and Whisky were moderately inquired for. Sugars were freely dealt in—sales having been made of 1,521 hhds., 750 boxes and 2,645 bags at advancing prices. The freight engagements were limited.

The Model City.—It is pleasant, as well as profitable, to ascertain the standards by which the citizens of Baltimore decide their own city to be the perfection of a metropolis. As the judicial tribunals of a community generally afford a reasonable basis for such a judgment, we gave some attention on Saturday to the charge of Judge Stump, who fined some rowdies fifty cents for riot, robbery and rape on board a steamboat, upon the ground that the captain of the boat had no business to take such fellows on board—or, rather, to put his fares at so low a rate as to tempt them to embark.

An Anti-Reform meeting, held on Thursday, affords another criterion of an equally reliable and authentic character. Mr. William Price presided, and pointed to his own gray hairs as proof that a man might live to be old even in Baltimore. Indeed, he scouted the notion that there was anything like disorder or lawlessness in that city. But—he went on to say—

"If miscellaneous gentlemen came along, who seemed inclined to interfere with what did not concern them, *they could be accommodated with a bullet through their heads as quickly as in any other place he knew of.*"

How can the orderly character of Baltimore be doubted after such an admission,—or, rather, such a boast, on the part of those who ridicule the idea that it needs reform?

Political Murder.

Within the due limits of journalism, it is not easy to dwell with anything like full justice upon such a story as we this day publish of the duel in which a Senator of the United States has just lost his life at the hands of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California. The simple statement of this bald fact is, indeed, of itself a commentary upon the whole transaction more eloquent than whole columns of indignation, sorrow and contempt. For, all that has been done of these late dark years to lower our political life in the popular estimation, to vulgarize the associations which cluster about the highest offices of the State, and to pollute the people's gift of power, has not yet so utterly worn away the splendor from the Senatorial name, nor made the Judicial character so absolutely insignificant that the murder of a Senator by a Judge can fail to strike us all with a peculiar horror.

But this story is not merely the story of an act of madness or revenge on the part of two men who should have represented the best sanity and the truest dignity of a Republican Commonwealth. As we run the eye over the antecedents of the parties—over the history of the steps by which they rose respectively to the stations which they filled, and over the record of the quarrels which led them finally into the field—we sicken with very shame at the picture thus presented with sudden and terrible emphasis to the world, of the working of free institutions and of the fruits which they bear. In this aspect of the case, the death of Mr. Broderick, and the deliberate pursuit of his life which appears in all the actions of his antagonist for months before the fatal meeting, dilate into a national importance and significance. Here is a Senator, graduating from the school of shoulder-hitters and bar-keepers, through all the degrees of vile personal intrigue, violence and vituperation, to end his career at last in a murderous combat, which, if it were not of his own seeking, he had at least taken not the slightest pains to make impossible. Here is a Chief Justice, once escaped with extreme difficulty from the anger of a populace stung by the miseries of practical anarchy into organizing Lynch Law, afterwards commending himself by public and brawling abuse of the basest sort to the favor of party caucuses, and, finally, resigning his seat on the bench for the express purpose of slaying a political antagonist in the interest of his party. And both of these personages, when arrested in the act of attempting reciprocal assassination, do not hesitate to escape by pledging their "words of honor" to appear in Court on a certain day, with a deliberate intention at the time to do nothing of the kind; staining their "honor," that is, by a wilful and premeditated lie, in order that they might purge their same "honor" by an equally wilful and premeditated murder!

And what part is played in all this affair by the community in the midst of which these men have lived and climbed to rank and influence? One of these men—the least unfortunate of the two, in that the grave hides him away from the righteous judgment of public opinion, and, indeed, let us also say the least criminal of the two as the tale now reads—Mr. Broderick, had twice, at least, disfranchised himself according to the laws of California by encounters like this in which he has met his death. On one of these occasions his antagonist was an office-holder of like standing with himself, his colleague Senator Gwin, who was, of course, like himself, disfranchised by this flagrant outrage on the law. Did the people of California vindicate their Constitution and their self-respect, and deal with these offenders according to their deserts? One lives a Senator, now reëlected by this very people; the other has just fallen a Senator, to be succeeded—by whom? Is it too much, in the face of such facts as these, to suggest that the very man whose hands are red to-day with the blood of Mr. Broderick, may dare to seek the succession of his victim, and base his claims to the highest legislative functions in the land on the service he has rendered his "party" by removing a dangerous and determined foe from their path?

For weeks the whole California community had known that a set of politicians, opposed to Mr. Broderick for his public course as well as for private reasons, had resolved to urge him into a mortal conflict. Indeed, Mr. Broderick himself had just been going through a political canvass, with the avowed intention of fighting anybody who might wish to fight him as soon as the election should be decided. For several days, at least, it was familiarly known in San Francisco that the specific contest in which Mr. Broderick fell was on the point of taking place, and the names of the "seconds" of both parties were freely bruited about. Police officers followed the combatants from place to place, suspected their proceedings, "expressed a resolution to prevent the duel," and even went so far on one occasion as to arrest them, with the result we have stated. What conclusion could be drawn from all this but that the people of San Francisco thought political murder an affair which particularly concerned no one but the actual parties in the game? It is gratifying to notice some trifling indications of shame and better feeling in the arrest of Terry, as announced in our latest dispatches. It is also stated that the greatest excitement exists in San Francisco. But what does this "excitement" mean; or what harvest will it bear? What signs are there in all this hideous history of that masculine and vigorous *morale*, for which men have a right to look, in a community which boasts of its youth—its power of self-government—its lofty civilization? What signs shall we see of such a *morale* in the effects produced by this news throughout the Republic?

The social traits revealed in this chapter of our contemporaneous politics, which differs from so many others only in the more effectively tragic climax with which it closes, are the traits, not of a progressive and healthy, but of an effete and decaying State. Corruption of the meanest kind, personal passions of the most paltry and sensual stamp, the vindictiveness of the later Italian Republics, and the mercenary cunning of the lower Empire, mark the decline rather than the development of political institutions.

This story will carry men's minds back half a century in our chronicles, to the branded day on which Alexander Hamilton fell, slain by the Vice-President of the United States. But the reminiscence will be found to be superficial merely. There is as little resemblance between the social significance of the two cases as between the personal value of the combatants. Hamilton and Burr were men who had won their elevated positions by qualities as elevated, and by services to the State which History need not blush to record. And the deed which robbed the nation of one statesman, made the other a vagabond and a fugitive.

The temper of the nation avenged that great iniquity: and the death of Hamilton practically abolished the duel throughout one great section at least of the United States. What man in his senses will look for any such result from the death of Broderick?

The Arctic Revelations.

The veil which so long hung over the fate of Sir John Franklin and his unfortunate comrades has at length been rent asunder. Nine years at least have already elapsed since all hope of their return was lost, but the despair of seeing them did not lessen the interest felt by everybody in their fate, or the desire to know where, how, and when they met it—by which of the thousand dangers which they braved, and on what spot of the awful wastes which they undertook to explore. There was something terribly tantalizing in the disappearance of two ships of war, manned by full crews, and provided with everything which could give them a chance of safety within the frozen wilderness, whose secret two centuries of courageous endeavor on the part of the greatest maritime nations of the world, and of unheard-of fortitude on the part of the explorers they employed, have not sufficed to reveal. There is hardly a man of this generation whom the noble story of Arctic exploration has not moved to the depths of his soul and Franklin was one of the ablest, oldest and bravest men who had trodden that perilous path. For nearly ten years he himself has occupied in all our eyes the place of interest which we had previously assigned to natural mysteries which he sailed to unfold. He has himself during that period been sought with more courage and more devotion, with deeper fortitude or holier enthusiasm, than those he or his predecessors ever displayed, great as their heroism undoubtedly was, in the search for the Northwest Passage. It is but two years since the United States sent on his track a man of whom the age may well be proud, and of whom his country may well boast as long as religious heroism is a thing to boast of. Only two Winters ago, around every fireside in England as well as here, there were eyes wet with tears over Kane's noble record of the long Arctic night through which he watched in the brave hope that he might tell the world where Franklin and his men had perished, and we had hardly done perusing it when Kane himself died in the cause. The world had well nigh despaired of ever getting another ray of light thrown on the mystery. The ships had sailed away into the frozen seas. Eight years of pursuit had brought no better traces of the expedition than a few graves, a few instruments, a few vague Esquimaux rumors; and the public had almost been reconciled to the pain of uncertainty as to the exact nature of its fate, by the perfect certainty which time had brought that no member of it was now living. Happily Lady Franklin hoped against hope, was proof against demonstration and against failure; and when both England and America had recoiled from the icy barrier in despair, she launched one more ship on the track. It was a small, screw steamer, commanded by Capt. McClintock, manned by twenty-five men, and, as the result proves, all worthy of one another and of the duty they undertook. This last reserve of a wife's devotion has done what all else failed to accomplish. The fate of Franklin and his ships and men is at last known. He died twelve years ago. A year afterwards the two ships were abandoned, and the surviving crews—105 men in all—started on their march southward over the ice. They perished miserably, man by man, along the frozen waste, and their track remains, marked by skeletons, clothing, arms and food, lying as they dropped.

There was but one thing wanting to have made this Franklin Expedition worthy of as noble an epic as that which has immortalized the fall of Troy and the conquest of Jerusalem—and that was that the man who laid bare the mystery which has perplexed us for twelve years should be worthy of the men in whose footsteps he followed; and we are glad to say, this too has been vouchsafed us. The story of Captain McClintock's wanderings, as told in his own narrative, which we publish this morning, forms a worthy close to this great tragedy. There are incidents calmly recorded in it which no tale of adventure has supplied anything to surpass, and which we hope will be mentioned with honor, as long as courageous devotion to duty, in the face of the most appalling perils, finds anybody to admire it. Our age is after all the age of chivalry. The march of Christian civilization may have turned the fire which precipitates a murderous shock, but it has fed the calmer and nobler heroism which, for duty's sake, supports the hardest strain, and fiercest struggle, and sorest trial, not for an hour, or for a day, but for weeks, and months, and years.

The Conferences at Zurich.

The Conferences of Zurich have come to an end; and the terms of a definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria have doubtless ere this been signed at Paris and Vienna. If we are to believe the usually unbelievable telegraph, these terms neither "meddle nor make" with the gravest difficulties of the Italian question, leave the fate of the Duchies undecided, accept the ambiguous attitude of the Papal Government, and establish a sort of armed mediæval truce between Austria and Sardinia. Here, it must be owned, are elements of very questionable promise for the future of the Italian Confederation; and such a state of things as it is not easy to believe that either Napoleon III. or Francis Joseph contemplated when they sheathed their imperial swords at Villafranca, on the morrow of Solferino. In such a peace there can be no peace, either for Italy or for Europe. Yet the whole recent drift of events, so far as any drift at all has been recently discernible in the current of European affairs, has tended to make these reports very far from improbable. The French Sovereign has explicitly stated that when he signed the preliminaries of a settlement of Italy with the Kaiser, he found it necessary to effect a compromise between the rights of the Italian people and the prescriptions of crowned legitimacy. He had to choose, and to make Francis Joseph understand that it was necessary to choose, between the alternatives of a new Iliad of Continental war, or of such a peace as might enable the combatants to retire with honor from their actual struggle. To suppose that this object could have been brought about by suggesting to the Austrian Emperor an absolute surrender of all his Italian possessions and an absolute abandonment of all his allies among the Powers of Italy, is simply absurd. France and Sardinia, victorious at Solferino, might reasonably insist on keeping the ground which they had won; but the very idea of a "compromise" excludes the notion of their demanding from Austria what Austria might fairly deny her incapacity to retain. The position on which Napoleon III. took his stand at Villafranca, and by the merits of which History will eventually judge the sovereign and his act, appears now to have been plain enough. Austria, in arms, held Venetia to the Adriatic—France, in arms, held Lombardy to the Mincio. England would not look with indifference on the naval victories of France in the Adriatic. Germany would not look with indifference on the seizure by France of the passes of the Austrian Alps. To prosecute the war, therefore, was to imperil the equilibrium of Europe, and with that equilibrium all that Magenta and Solferino had won for Italy. For Austria the prosecution of the war had its perils too—not alone in Venetia and Illyria, but in Hungary, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Russia. Since Europe refused either to put faith in France or to extend help to Austria, why should not the conflict end at once if Austria could be induced to see that she had more to gain by immediate concessions in Italy than she had to hope for from ultimate complications in Europe? Let France and Austria keep in Italy what each held there with the sword, but beyond these limits let the actual state of things be taken by each into the account, and the best arrangement made of which circumstances will admit.

That Napoleon III., in urging such considerations as these on Francis Joseph, believed himself to be carrying Italy with him, hardly admits now of a doubt. As little can it be doubted that in this belief he has found himself mistaken. The Italian people decline to put such absolute faith in the conversion of Francis Joseph to modern ideas, over a breakfast table in Villafranca, as would enable them to accept the rule of Austrian princes under any constitutional limitations whatever. They do not impugn the good will of Napoleon towards Italy, nor his sagacity in arresting the war of 1859 at the point at which it was checked. But they do positively refuse to trust the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, and they cannot therefore consent to give their sanction to certain essential features of the programme arranged for them at Villafranca. In this condition of matters nothing evidently is left for the French Emperor but to carry out all the conditions of his agreement with Austria, which lay within his power when that arrangement was made; to keep faith with Italy by leaving her free to decide upon those conditions to the execution of which her consent was necessary, and to close the account for the present. This we believe the peace concluded at Zurich will prove him to have done. The leadership of Italy he leaves to Sardinia; the decision of Austria's relations with the Peninsula becomes at once a broad European question; and it falls upon Europe to settle whether that decision shall be reached by diplomacy or by the sword.

Quite a Mistake.—When it was reported that Mr. Howard, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, had declined the gold medal voted to him by the Common Council, his reputation for modesty rose rapidly. His letter has now been published, assigning quite a different motive. He says: "It would be less difficult to paint and gild the lily than to *ddd to the fame* of the *exalted* position I have the honor to hold;" and, *therefore*, he declines the medal! Mr. Howard is certainly happy in having a good opinion of himself. It is something in this world always to be sure of *one* admirer.

Lectures in Brooklyn.—Two attractive courses of lectures are offered to the people of Brooklyn this Winter—one styled the *Plymouth Lectures*, to be opened, this evening, by Mr. Chapin, at Mr. Beecher's Church; and the other under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, to commence with Gov. Banks, on the 1st of November. Mr. Chapin's lecture to-night, is upon a subject which cannot fail, in his hands, to prove specially attractive.

Amusements.

Theatre Francais.—This charming little establishment re-opened for the season on Saturday night, and was graced with a full attendance of the best classes, and a large representation of our French fellow-citizens. An undoubted fact is the Theatre Francais. It has clutched the prize of public approbation with so firm a grasp, that nothing short of managerial stupidity can interfere with its present and permanent prosperity. The enterprise has everything to recommend it. So far, it has been conducted with laudable spirit, and with a manifest disposition to do the best for the public, and something for art. Mr. Sage, the Director, has secured a new company for the present season, and Saturday was the auspicious occasion of the introduction of artists to public. A comedy by M. Legouve, called "Par droit de Conquête" was the opening piece, and an exceedingly amusing vaudeville called "le Tambour battant" terminated the entertainments. In the first piece—which is long and softly emotional, but not exciting—M. Frederic Mannstein made his *début*. This is the leading gentleman of the company, and the best we have yet had. His performance was characterized by a nice perception of effect, and by a keen regard to the dimensions of the place in which he had to create it. The comedy was selected, we presume, for the express purpose of introducing M. Mannstein, and it served the purpose well enough, displaying his readiness in the lighter phases of acting, and his susceptibility in more pathetic episodes. The other artists were not so favorably provided with parts. Mlle. Darcy was careful and artist-like, and is evidently destined to become a favorite of the first water. M. Juigner, the low comedian, is admirable, and achieved the most pronounced success of the night. Without the slightest facial exaggeration, he succeeded in keeping the house in a constant laugh. Mme. Adolphe was also excellent. M. Tallot, a prominent member of last season's company, achieved a new success as the Marquis. Of the other artists we shall undoubtedly have many opportunities of speaking heartily. The real *début* of Mlle. Darcy, and perhaps we ought to say of the whole force, will take place on Tuesday next, when the operetta of "Antoinette et son Carabinier" will be presented with all the *éclat* which vivid acting and graceful singing can give to it. The chief *rôle* in this little musical comedy was "created" at Paris by Mlle. Darcy for the *Folies Nouvelles*, and will doubtless develope for us the admirable artistic qualities of which this lady's appearance, though in a very secondary character, gave bright augury on Saturday night.

Philharmonic Society.—The first rehearsal of the season will take place at the Academy of Music on Wednesday next, the 12th, at 3½ o'clock.

Musical Novelty.—Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton, artists who have won a high reputation in Europe, announce a series of parlor operas and lyric proverbs at the French Theatre, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, commencing on Wednesday next. Two operettas will be performed, called "Never Judge by Appearances," and "Diamond Cut Diamond." Mr. and Mrs. Drayton sustain the principal *rôles*, supported by an orchestra.

Concert.—A grand concert will be given on Thursday next, at Niblo's Garden, in aid of a charitable object. Mrs. Junius T. Stagg will on that occasion make her *début* in public. An influential committee has the matter in hand, and if the individual members will but exert themselves a result will be obtained gratifying at once to the bereaved lady who gives the concert, and to the unhappy orphans who are to be benefited by it.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Accident to the Steamship Quaker City.

HER PASSENGERS LANDED AT HAMPTON ROADS—THE VESSEL PROCEEDS UNDER SAIL.

Norfolk, Sunday, Oct. 9.

Nearly one hundred passengers of the steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. Shufeldt, from New-York, bound to Havana, have arrived here. On the 7th inst., fifty miles south of Cape Hatteras, her engine was "smashed." The excitement was very great, and the boats were manned, provisioned and equipped, as it was supposed the ship was leaking badly. The pumps were immediately set to work, and ten inches of water thrown out of the ship, but it was found that she was not leaking. The ensign was set "union down," which brought to her relief the bark *Dunbarton*, Capt. Chadbourne, of Boston, from Turk's Island bound to New-York. She took on board the passengers and plenty of provisions, under charge of J. Z. Hargous and Dr. Finnel, surgeon of the *Quaker City*, and arrived safely in Hampton Roads last night. Twelve of the passengers and all the officers preferred remaining on board the steamer, which was last seen forty miles south of Cape Hatteras, near the Gulf Stream, the wind being light, though a very heavy sea was running. No serious danger to the ship was apprehended, and no loss of life has occurred.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Norfolk, Sunday, Oct. 9.

We are indebted to Messrs. Davidson, Woodworth, Dr. A. Wilson, and Edmonston, for the following particulars of the disaster to the *Quaker City*:

On the morning of the 7th, fifty miles to the eastward of Cape Hatteras, the passengers were awakened suddenly from their slumbers by a succession of severe and alarming shocks, which on investigation proved to come from the engine room.

Mr. Edmonston gives the following details: "On hearing the shock I sprang up; the cross-tail had first parted on the port side, disabling the engine, which, aided by the swell of the sea acting on the cranks and from this on the cross-tail, had thrown the whole duty on the starboard side lever, which in turn parted about two-thirds of the distance from the fulcrum; the weight of this broken part carried the cross-head air-pump to this side, bending the rod and guide rods, and carrying away the gland bolts of the stuffing-box: the cross-tail being free from the control of the side levers, and under the action of the swell of the sea, carried the cranks over the centre, and they swung in a succession of heavy strokes against the fore-and-aft columns supporting the main shaft, and parted the bed-plates in two or three pieces, close by the two after columns. The starboard cross-tail links, being bent by the strokes of the side-lever, struck the steam-pipe with terrific force, tearing off the felt from the cylinders. The end did not escape accident. The levers being united at the crank pin, the breaking off of the port journal crosstail caused the cylinder crosshead to deviate from the level, and the side rods to move out of their vertical lines; the crosshead struck the deck beams, and the port and starboard side successively, splitting and tearing them into atoms, and raising part of the upper deck. The pistonside-rods were also bent; the cylinders and air pump were both apparently sound, but a more general smash-up has been seldom witnessed. The fires were immediately extinguished, and the engineers set about clearing away the wreck. Great anxiety was been manifested by the passengers to know, officially, the condition of the ship, as it was reported she was making water fast. When they saw the prompt manning and provisioning of the boats, and the working of the pumps by passengers, by order of the officers, this painful anxiety continued till the Captain returned from the engine-room and appeared on deck where he was surrounded by the passengers, eager to know their fate. He replied, she had made a little water, but he had reason to believe it would not continue; if it did, he would inform them. The passengers experienced immediate relief, when informed their services at the pumps were no longer needed, and the hull sound. Efforts were immediately made to change her course, but owing to the buckets of the wheels being found impracticable, nothing remained but to wait for daylight and relief. At about 8 o'clock in the morning a sail was discovered bearing towards us. Capt. Shufeldt sent a boat on board, which brought off Capt. Chadbourne, of the *Dunbarton*, and arrangements were soon made to transfer the passengers.

This was evidently a severe difficulty, and attended with danger, owing to the heaving and lurching of the ship, but was successfully performed with Francis' lifeboats, under the directions of the steamer's officers. The greatest anxiety prevailed when it was announced that the time had arrived to transfer the ladies and children. They exhibited the utmost courage and coolness. The debarkation on board was no less difficult, but was conducted in the same skillful manner. Capt. Shufeldt ordered provisions and water for the use of the passengers on the bark. When all was completed, he detailed two of his officers, Finnell and Hargous, to accompany the bark to Norfolk. The *Dunbarton's* cabin, which afforded limited accommodations, was given up to the ladies. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all being ready, Capt. Shufeldt, from the deck of the steamer, waved a last adieu, which was answered by three hearty cheers from the bark, which spread her sails for Norfolk. On the *Dunbarton* the rescued met kind hearts under rough jackets, ready to minister in every way to their comfort. Capt. Chadbourne proved himself a true-hearted sailor. He not only declared to Capt. Shufeldt his determination to stick by him, but at all hazards to land the passengers safely. On the evening of the second day, he made the Light on Cape Henry, and signaled for a pilot. In conclusion, the passengers passed the night on deck. At 5 o'clock this morning, the steamer *Louisiana*, Capt. Russell, at Point Comfort, took all off to Norfolk. At 7 o'clock to-night, Capt. Chadbourne came up to the City. He reports a gale now blowing outside the Roads from northeast, and is very anxious for the safety of the *Quaker City*.

He thinks she will drift in the Gulf Stream to the northward and eastward. Steamers should be sent immediately to her relief from various points along the coast. If drifting, she must be between Sandy Hook and Hatteras, well out in the Gulf Stream.

Still Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEHUANTEPEC MAIL AT NEW-ORLEANS—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Oct. 9.

The schooner *Star* has arrived from Minatitlan, with California advices of Sept. 20.

The steamers *John L. Stephens* and *Orizaba*, which sailed on that day for Panama, had $1,850,000 in treasure.

Arrived at San Francisco, since the 16th, *W. B. Scranton*, from Rio Janeiro; *J. R. Mora*, from Costa Rica; *Brave*, *Chatterton*, and *Tournel*, from Bordeaux; *Louisa*, from Melbourne; *Gibraltar*, from Havre; *Cordovius*, from Hamburg; *Ophelia*, from London. Sailed, ships *Challenger*, for Howland Island; *Meldner*, for Australia; *Crest of the Wave*, for Callao; *Black Lea*, for Honolulu.

During the fortnight business had ruled dull. Arrivals had been numerous, and the market was weaker, though no decline was noticeable, except in candles, which were heavy and lower. Provisions were less firm, and the turn was in favor of the buyer. Sugar was quiet, and refined lower. Dry goods, boots and shoes depressed.

The *Star* brings a large mail and Government dispatches.

The San Juan Difficulty.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS FORTIFYING THEMSELVES ON SAN JUAN—GEN. HARNEY WRITES A SECOND LETTER TO GOV. DOUGLASS DECLINING TO WITHDRAW THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

St. Louis, Sunday, Oct 9.

Victoria dates are to the 7th ult. The *Colonist* says that the United States troops on San Juan Island were throwing up a fortification on the summit of a hill below the Hudson Bay Company's station.

The Portland, Oregon papers of the 10th publish a reply by Gen Harney to Gov. Douglass' letter of Aug. 30th, in which he accepts Douglass' explanation as an apology for his past conduct, but evidently reposes no faith in the Governor's professions, and declines to withdraw his troops from San Juan until the pleasure of President Buchannan is known on the subject.

The Nicaragua Expedition.

THE LEADERS CARRIED TO NEW-ORLEANS AND HELD TO BAIL—THE FOLLOWERS PERMITTED TO ESCAPE.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The Fillibusters have arrived, in custody of the United States Marshal. Capts. Maury, Fassaux and Scott, and Col. Anderson have been held in bail in $3,000 each to answer. The rest of the men were left at the Barracks, below the city, and have since decamped, there being no guard there, the Fillibusters, having made the soldiers leave the steamer while coming up the river. They state that they were on a fishing party.

Important from Mexico.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION AT THE CITY OF MEXICO—ARREST AND EXECUTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS—DEFEAT OF GEN. COBOS IN OAXACA.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Oct. 9.

By the schooner *Star* we have Vera Cruz dates to the 25th, and City of Mexico to the 23d ult.

A conspiracy on the part of the leading officers in Miramon's army, with the object to overthrow Miramon and recognize the Liberals, was divulged the day before, and the execution of the officers would take place on the 25th. The other conspirators not in the army would not, it was supposed, be punished.

At Vera Cruz active preparations were making to seize upon Jalapa, Cordova, and the capital.

Cobos' Division was entirely routed on the 12th by the Liberals of Oajaca; a large number of prisoners were taken, but were pardoned.

The Church party had taken Moreno and others, and they had been shot.

Minister Otwar leaves on the British steamer Oct. 5. Mr. Conner, Consul at Mazatlan, is on board the *Star*. He has secured concessions of great advantage to our commerce on the western coast.

The British ship-of-war *Calypso* was engaged in smuggling $400,000 from a port near San Blas.

Attempted Escape of Prisoners.

HENRY EMERSON AND JOHN GIFFORD INDICTED FOR AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

Newark, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 9.

Henry Emerson and John Gifford, of New-York, in confinement in the Essex County jail on a charge of passing counterfeit money, have also been indicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy to escape from jail. Emerson's wife procured a key to be made in New-York from a cast in soap, furnished to her by Emerson, or some one connected with the prison, which would unlock all the doors between Emerson and liberty. This key was secreted in the clothing of a child, taken to see Emerson, and thus he obtained possession of it. The scheme was detected by a New-York officer, and on searching, the warden of the jail found the key secreted in Emerson's cell.

From Philadelphia.

THE SUNDAY RAILROAD QUESTION.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 8.

Judge Ludlow, this morning, delivered his decision in the case of Wm. H. Jeandelle, charged with a breach of the peace in running a passenger railway car on the Sabbath and the discharge of the defendant, the arrest having been premature.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAM GUN-BOAT PAWNEE.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The steam gun-boat *Pawnee* was launched in fine style at noon, to-day, from the Navy-yard. Ten thousand spectators were present. She was christened by Miss Grace Tyler, the daughter of Robert Tyler, when a salute was fired.

Burning of the Brig Sabine, &c.

SAFETY OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Oct. 9.

Galveston advices of the 7th state that the brig *Sabine*, from New-York 3d ult. for Galveston, had been burned fifteen miles from that city. The passengers and crew took to the boat, and after two days' exposure, landed at Matagorda.

The yellow fever is very fatal at Houston. Ten deaths were occurring per day.

Affairs at Boston.

ACQUITTAL OF COLGAN.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 8.

Wm. Colgan, charged with manslaughter in killing Justin McCarty, on Lincoln-street, in June last, was, this morning, acquitted in the criminal Superior Court and discharged.

An Amicable Duel.

MCGAW DECLINES TO SHOOT A PARTRIDGE.

Vicksburgh, Miss., Saturday, Oct. 8.

Mr. Partridge, editor of the Vicksburgh *Whig*, and Mr. McGaw, late a candidate for representative in the State Legislature, had a hostile meeting at De Soto City to-day, but the affair was amicably adjusted before any shots had been exchanged.

From the Territory of Nevada.

SUCCESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL TICKET.

St. Louis, Sunday, Oct. 9.

The election in Nevada Territory came off on the 7th ult. The Constitution framed in July was adopted by 400 majority, and a full territorial ticket elected, headed by Isaac Roupe, as Governor.

The Utah Mail.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF MCKENZIE, THE FORGER.

St. Louis, Sunday, Oct. 9.

The Utah Mail brings intelligence of the trial and sentence to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of McKenzie, the forger of Government checks.

Arrest of Chauncey Johnson.

Boston, Sunday, Oct. 9.

Chauncey Johnson, a well-known New-York burglar, recently from Sing Sing, was arrested at the Revere House by New-York officers who have been on his track since his escape from prison.

From Washington.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

D. W. Brown contemplates an early resignation as chief of the Agricultural branch of the Patent Office. This event has been anticipated for some weeks past.

State Fair—A Correction.

Albany, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The statement that Winne & Abeel took first premiums at the State Fair, for Lillie's safe and for hollow-ware, was incorrect. The premiums in question were awarded to other parties.

The Santa Fe Mail Attacked by Indians—The Conductor and his Brother Murdered.

Advices have been received at the Post-Office Department from Independence, (Mo.,) stating that the Santa Fé mail, which left Independence on the 19th ult., had been attacked by a party of Kiowa Indians on the 24th, and that the conductor, M. Smith, and his brother had been murdered. The disastrous intelligence was conveyed to the mail contractor at Independence by a passenger named Cole, who, though badly wounded, had managed to make his escape.

Fears were also entertained that the incoming mail, due at Independence on the 4th inst., and which had not been heard of on the 6th, had been also intercepted by the Indians. It is believed that Mr. Otero, delegate to Congress from New-Mexico, and his wife, Judge Watts and his wife and son, and Judge Pozzer, were passengers by that mail.

The anxiety and indignation which the news of this outrage will occasion will be somewhat allayed by the further intelligence that Colonel Summer, commanding the Department of the West, as soon as he heard of the fatal occurrence dispatched a company of dragoons to Pawnee Fort to protect the mail and punish the offending Indians. Hopes are entertained that this prompt and energetic action on the part of Colonel Summer will result in the capture of the murderers of Smith and his brother, and the rescue of the passengers by the over due mail. It is probable that it will be found necessary to station a party of troops at Pawnee Fork to escort the mail thence to Cold Spring, and thus obviate the recurrence of such a calamity as that which it is our painful duty to announce.—*Constitution, Oct. 8

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CALIFORNIA STEAMERS—MR. GARRISON SELLS OUT HIS INTEREST.—The one-half interest in the steamers *Cortes*, *Uncle Sam*, *Sierra Nevada* and *Orizaba*, owned by Mr. C. K. GARRISON, has been disposed of by him to Commodore VANDERBILT for $450,000. This change has been brought about by the recent consolidation effected between Messrs. VANDERBILT and ROBERTS. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. GARRISON to induce him to merge his interest with that of these parties, but a positive refusal to do so determined Mr. VANDERBILT to buy him out, rather than to dispose of a portion of the stock in the new Company to Mr. GARRISON, who offered to purchase. The ships of the old United States Mail Line are now held in trust. When the time comes for them to be disposed of, it is rumored that Mr. ROBERTS will purchase them and add them to those owned by Mr. VANDERBILT. A fleet of seventeen steamships will thus be formed, and the new Company will thus be enabled to run a weekly line to California. It is understood that the Nicaragua route is to be reopened, and the mail carried that way. This will add $37,500 to the present contract. Mr. VANDERBILT takes immediate control of the ships, and an agent goes by the next steamer to superintend the business on the other side. Mr. GARRISON was strongly solicited to assume that position, but declined to do so upon any terms, preferring to remain in New-York, where he intends to establish himself in his original business—that of banking.

THE FURTHER WIDENING OF WORTH-STREET.—The Committee on Streets, of the Board of Aldermen, met at 2 P. M., Saturday, in Room No. 8 City Hall. A number of papers of no public importance were considered, and the petition asking the Aldermen to concur with the Councilmen in directing that Worth-street be widened from Baxter-street to Chatham-square came before the Committee. Mr. ISAAC O. BARKER stated that there was a remonstrance now in the hands of certain persons opposing the widening. Since the Councilmen had acted on this matter he had seen about twenty persons who were opposed to it and desired to sign the remonstrance. He therefore asked for an adjournment, in order that the remonstrants might have time to present their objections to the Committee. Alderman BOOLE stated that the Committee would finally dispose of this matter a week from to-day, and the Committee adjourned to Monday next, at 2 P. M.

HEAVY BROKERAGE.—WILLIAM HERTZBERGER, a Prussian, who has resided at Tonawanda, Niagara Co., N. Y., came to the City a few days since, *en route* to his native land. He stopped at Freeman's Hotel, and being desirous of exchanging his money—as all in United States gold coin—for an equivalent amount in Prussian currency, requested his landlord to direct him to a reliable broker. The latter, as Mr. H. states, recommended NATHAN'S, in Washington-street. HERTZBERGER found out, after his gold had been exchanged, that he had $932 less than the original amount. The case was laid before the Mayor and Alderman BRADY, and the latter caused the arrest of Prussian. NATHAN was also taken into custody, but was discharged on his parole. No decision in the matter has yet been made.

ILLNESS OF CAPT. BOWNE.—Capt. J. Q. BOWNE, for many years the efficient Agent of the New York Board of Underwriters, was prostrated Friday evening by an attack of paralysis which affected his whole left side, and deprived him of speech. The duties of Capt. BOWNE have necessarily been arduous, and while engaged in rescuing the property of insurers from wrecks which have frequently occurred upon the neighboring coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey, for the last few years, he has, on several occasions been exposed to unusual hardships, and two or three times he came near perishing from cold or drowning. These exposures have undoubtedly been the cause of this paralytic attack.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—As Mrs. ROSEVELT, of New-Rochelle, was returning in her carriage, from a visit near Prospect Hill, a few evenings since, a man who had been concealed by the roadside, rushed out and attempted to get into the wagon. Mrs. R., who was alone, struck her assailant with the whip and urged her horse to the top of his speed. The man replied by aiming a blow at the lady with a club. A stone which he hurled at her, also hit Mrs. ROSEVELT, and partially stunned her, but she managed to escape in an exhausted and almost insensible condition, after a drive of several miles. Her injuries are not regarded as dangerous.

FIRE IN WEST NINETEENTH-STREET.—A fire took place in the carpenter shop, No 129 West Nineteenth-street, occupied by DUNN & SELKREG, Saturday evening. The stock was damaged about $500; it is insured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. The building is owned by E. FREEMAN, and was damaged to the amount of about $100, and is insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. A fireman named LANSING GALE, while at work at the fire, fell from a shed to the ground, and broke both of his arms. He was taken to his residence, No. 138 Seventh-avenue.

THE CASUALTY ON THE STEAM-TUG ACTIVE.—JOHN HARDIGAN, another of the three young men who were so seriously scalded, on the 2d inst., while lying on the boiler of the steam-tug *Active*, died on Friday night at the City Hospital. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, and evidence was given similar to that taken at the inquest of the first victim, FRANCIS HARKIN, viz.: that the lads loosened the rope which held the cover of the man-hole in position, thereby causing it to drop within the boiler and splash the hot water over them. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF.—A woman named ALICE FERGAN, supposed to be insane, ran into the butcher's shop at No. 123 Pitt-street, on Saturday, seized a large knife and drew it across her throat, severing the trachea. She was taken to the Station-house and received surgical aid, after which she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. A disagreement with her husband was given as the reason of her desire to die.

THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY COMPANY.—The following gentlemen were recently elected Directors of the Weehawken Ferry Company: Nathaniel Dole, Dudley S. Gregory, Francis Price, Jeremiah Lothrop, R. M. Price, Horace J. Moody, Edward M. Shaw, William W. Niles and Jeremiah P. Tappan. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors NATHANIEL DOLE was chosen President; R. M. PRICE, Vice-President; JEREMIAH LOTHROP, Treasurer and Superintendent; A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Vanderbilt*, Capt. LEFEVER, left this port on Saturday afternoon, for Havre, *viâ* Southampton, with 256 passengers and $704,729 52 in specie. The screw-steamer *City of Baltimore* (British) took her departure about the same hour, for Liverpool, carrying 46 cabin and 180 steerage passengers; also $23,255 in specie.

A BOAT RUN DOWN AND THREE LIVES LOST.—The steamer *Thomas Powell*, while on her way to Newburgh, Saturday evening, ran down a boat containing four men, three of whom were drowned. On account of the darkness neither officers or passengers saw the small boat until it was too late to prevent the accident.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The Fair continues with additional attractions from day to day, and without abatement in the number of visitors. On Tuesday, and the two ensuing days, the Fawkes' Steam Plow is to be tested at Hamilton-square.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 30	164	89	253
Admitted to Oct. 7	33	25	58
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	20	51
Died	3	4	7
Remaining at date	163	90	253
Males			206
Females			47

J. DARRACH, Superintendent.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE KNIFE.—At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a party of half-intoxicated men got into a fight in Van Brunt, near Williams-street, South Brooklyn. During its progress a participant, named JAMES GALLAGHER, was stabbed three times in the breast. The wounds though severe are not considered mortal. Officers TOOMEY and POWERS, of the Third Precinct Police, subsequently arrested JOHN MOODY and THOMAS WILLIS, both plumbers, on a charge of having participated in the affray, and they were committed for examination.

NEW-YORK ROWDIES.—Two New-York rowdies, while under the influence of liquor, last evening, took possession of the stoop of a house on De Bevoise-street, near De Kalb-avenue. When requested to leave by the occupant of the house, they became abusive, and finally drew knives, which they flourished and threatened to use. They were fortunately secured in time to prevent any serious consequences.

ACCIDENT ON THE FLUSHING RAILROAD.—One of the locomotives used upon the Flushing Railroad was thrown off the track, on Saturday morning, by the careless displacement of a switch near the Hunter's Point depôt. The engine was but little damaged, and one man, the carpenter of the road, was slightly injured. The accident caused the interruption of the mid-day trips, but travel was resumed in the evening.

MORTALITY.—There were only 125 deaths in this city last week—males, 63; females, 62. The principal diseases were: Consumption, of which 14 died marasmus, 9; scarlet fever, 5; cholera infantum, 5 and typhoid fever, 3. Thirty-six were under 1 year old, and 100 of the 125 were born in this country.

THE COURTS.—The October Term of the City Court will be opened to-day, when the first twenty cases on the calendar will be called. A General Term of the Supreme Court will also be held this week at the City Hall.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.—The colored voters have, after mature deliberation, decided to support the Republican nominees at the approaching election.

LARGE RECEIPTS AT THE STATE FAIR.—The receipts at the State Fair, at Albany, were $18,183. The total receipts at Syracuse, last year, were $10,815; increase over 1858, $7,137. The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The largest receipts at any previous exhibition of the Society, were those obtained in Buffalo, in 1857. The Treasurer's Report for that year shows an agregate of $15,073 89. The returns of the present year in this city, are therefore, $3,059 56 *in excess of any preceding show.*"

SPORTING NEWS.

Termination of the Second Great Cricket Match—Departure of the All-England Eleven for Philadelphia.

At the drawing of the wickets on Friday afternoon, it will be remembered that LOCKYER'S side had handsomely finished their second innings, having made, in all, 223 runs, against 93 for the first innings of STEPHENSON'S side. On Saturday morning, shortly before noon, STEPHENSON'S men went in on their second innings. There was not so large an attendance of spectators as on the previous days, but the interest manifested in the result of the contest was not diminished, although shortly after play was resumed, it was plain that LOCKYER'S side were too far ahead to admit any but the most meagre chance of their defeat. The play on Saturday was splendid, the men evidently straining every nerve to retrieve themselves, or if that were impossible, to go out only slightly punished. HAYWARD made 28 runs in less than twenty minutes—nearly each ball being a three, when he was caught out by CAFFYN. In cricketing language, he made a cut, and one run, followed by a drive for three, another for two, a cut for three, a drive for three, a leg hit and another three, a cut for two, two drives for three each, a four and a single.

DIVER kept his bat through the innings, when SHARP with whom he played was caught out by WISDEN after making 18 runs, the largest number made during the visit of the All-England Eleven by any American player. JOHN LILLYWHITE distinguished himself, as usual, by remarkable hits, two drives for three each, and a single, but was caught out by PARR. There was no one else to send in, and DIVER carried out his bat, having made four drives for three each and six singles. The entire score for the three days' play is as follows:

LOCKYER'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Wisden b. Hayward	12	b. Stephenson	0
Grundy b. Jackson	31	c. Diver b. Stephenson	4
Caffyn b. Hayward	23	c. Lilly white b. Jackson	1
Parr c. Carpenter b. Jackson	6	run out	36
Lockyer b. Jackson	1	c. Hayward b. Stephenson	14
Caesar b. Stephenson	9	b. Jackson	3
Waller b. Jackson	1	b. Stephenson	12
Wilby c. & b. Stephenson	9	c. Jackson b. Stephenson	7
H. Wright c. Gibbs b. Hayward	10	b. Jackson	0
Hudson b. Hayward	8	Not out	0
Bashford, not out	0	b. Jackson	1
Byes 13, l. b. 4, wides 1	18	byes 2, l. b. 3, wides 7	12
Total	163	Total	90

STEPHENSON'S SIDE.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Jackson c. Lockyer b. Wisden	25	c. Lockyer b. Wisden	2
Sharp run out	3	c. and b. Wisden	18
Carpenter not out	52	c. Henry b. Wisden	3
Gibbs b. Wisden	1	c. Lockyer b. Wisden	0
Stephenson c. and b. Grundy	1	c. H. Wright b. Caffyn	3
J. Lillywhite run out	1	c. Parr b. Wisden	7
Lang b. Grundy	6	c. Caesar b. Wisden	0
Ford b. Grundy	0	b. Wisden	0
George b. Grundy	1	c. Henry b. Wisden	3
Hayward c. Wilby b. Wisden	1	c. and b. Caffyn	28
Diver b. Grundy	0	Not out	18
Leg byes	2	Leg byes	2
Total	93	Total	86

Total for Lockyer's side in two innings, 253. Total for Stephenson's side in two innings, 179; being a majority for Lockyer's side of 74 runs.

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING.

The following figures will give the number of balls bowled by each bowler, showing how nicely and minutely the particulars are taken:

LOCKYER'S SIDE—FIRST INNINGS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maiden overs.	Wickets.	Wides.
Jackson	121	55	11	4	1
Hayward	164	64	16	4	—
Stephenson	50	26	4	2	—
SECOND INNINGS.					
Jackson	120	28	17	4	—
Hayward	68	21	9	—	—
Stephenson	56	29	—	5	7
STEPHENSON'S SIDE—FIRST INNINGS.					
Caffyn	40	23	1	—	—
Wisden	140	47	17	3	—
Grundy	107	21	15	5	—
SECOND INNINGS.					
Wisden	114	45	13	8	—
Grundy	40	14	6	—	—
Caffyn	72	25	7	1	—

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

Soon after 3 o'clock the cricketers took their farewell of Hoboken, and sat down to a repast at the Astor House, where, until the departure of the cars for Philadelphia, they were entertained by the members of the St. George's Club, and the numerous acquaintance they have made during the week of their visit.

It may be proper to add here, that so far as the financial results of the Hoboken games are concerned, the receipts have largely exceeded expectation. The International games were, of course, the more remunerative, owing to the great interest exhibited by the paying public; but the benefit match was also entirely to the satisfaction of the players.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock, the party crossed over to Jersey City, and proceeded to Philadelphia, where they commence playing matches this morning.

A Convention of Cricket Clubs was held at Baltimore on Friday evening, and appointed a Committee to invite the Eleven to that City. They are also engaged to play at Rochester, and after a visit to Niagara Falls, will proceed to Hamilton C. W., and play there. It is quite probable that they will gratify us with other games at Hoboken before they leave for England.

GRAND SCULLERS' RACE.

The scullers' race for the championship of the American waters takes place, this afternoon, at Staten Island, under the direction of the Union Regatta Association. The champion's silver prize belt and a purse of $100 will be awarded to the successful oarsman. The distance to be rowed is five miles, in shell or skeleton boats, by one man in each boat, with a single pair of sculls. The race is open to any oarsmen in the world, and boats of any length, size or model may be entered. Should the day prove stormy, the race will take place the first fair day.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY.

The Sabbath Schools of England and America.

ADDRESS OF MR. HENRY LEE, OF MANCHESTER—SUNDRY SERVICES.

At Dr. BURCHARD'S Church, in Thirteenth-street, yesterday evening, a large number of the Sabbath School teachers, connected with the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of the City, assembled, in addition to the usual congregation, to listen to an address from Mr. HENRY LEE, of Manchester, England, who has been permanently connected with the Sabbath Schools of that city, and of London, in relation to the system not only of teaching the pupils, but of training the teachers. The venerable Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the New-York University, opened the meeting with prayer, and some other services, after which Mr. LEE delivered his address. The Sabbath Schools in England, he said, differed from the same schools in America in many respects. In England the children of the congregation were seldom members of them, but only the children of the laboring classes. The teachers, also, were not of a well educated class, and so far England was behind America in Sabbath School influence. But, in England, they had recently adopted a plan of teaching the teachers, which was working a wonderful revolution. They had trained teachers who, on certain evenings, met the ordinary teachers, and, treating the latter as pupils, instructed them in the manner of conveying Scriptural knowledge to the young in a manner that was calculated to fix their attention by the interest it afforded them, as well as by the instruction conveyed. Then they had "practice teachers" also, who, before they were appointed, were required to exhibit their modes of teaching before a committee, whose duty it was to criticise and comment thereon. In England, too, they had Sabbath School classes for adults, some members of which were married men of 40 and 50 years old. Then there were the celebrated "Ragged Schools," which were somewhat different from Sabbath Schools, but which were doing their good work. Fortunately for America, these were not so much needed in America as in the mother country. America might in the way of teachers' classes, learn something from England, but America in the *status* of her teachers, and in the position of her congregations had wealth and influence at command, which England did not possess.

Dr. FERRIS said that for 42 years he had yoked himself to the Sabbath School interest, and there had been of late a most amazing change for the better in the way of teaching. He hoped to see the establishment of teachers' training classes, such as there were in England, and the admission of adults into the Sabbath School, who might thus be preserved from the sin of Sabbath-breaking.

REOPENING OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

This church, which has been closed since the 1st of August, was reopened yesterday for divine service. During the interval the building has undergone extensive repairs—the interior having been entirely remodeled. New pews, or slips, have been introduced, which have been constructed with a view to comfort and convenience, and the entire ceiling and walls have been frescoed in panels and appropriately decorated. The pews are grained in light oak, forming a pleasant contrast with the crimson carpeting of the aisles. All the improvements have been carried out under the personal supervision of Messrs. ISAAC FRYER, J. JARVIS, and RUSSELL CRANE, of the Vestry. Two services were held yesterday—at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The morning sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. PRIOR, the Rector. In the evening Dr. PRIOR conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Dr. MORRIS, the Rev. Dr. EATON, the Rev. Mr. DOWDNEY, and the Rev. Mr. MENSHALL—the sermon being preached by Bishop SOUTHGATE. The text for the occasion was taken from the Second Epistle to Timothy—the third verse of the fourth chapter: "For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; but after their own lusts shall they heap to themselves teachers having itching ears." The Bishop, in his exposition of the meaning of this text, commented at length upon the tendency to run after false doctrines which pervaded a large class of people—his remarks, to a considerable extent, partaking of the character of a dissertation upon the writings of Paul to Timothy. These writings, he continued, contained all the necessary forms of faith—the whole substance of evangelical revelation. They embodied nothing but the simple truths of the Gospel, and whoever followed them could not go a-tray. The Bishop closed with an allusion to the occasion of the reopening, and congratulated the congregation upon the evidences of prosperity which could be seen. The fact that, like old Trinity, the church still stood in the spot where it was originally established, was a sufficient proof that its worshipers had no disposition to depart from the true course; that they were not given to change. While they might do better by moving further up town, he was glad that they had the faith and the courage to stay where they were. At the close of the sermon, notice was given that those desiring pews in the church will have an opportunity to procure them on Wednesday evening next.

QUARTERLY SERMON AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

The Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG preached the usual Quarterly Sermon before the young men of the various associations which are auxiliary to St. Luke's Hospital, yesterday in the afternoon. These associations are connected with the Church of the Holy Communion, the Church of the Ascension, and other churches. The sermon, which was delivered in the chapel of the Hospital, was mainly an encouragement to continue in the work of charity. Thirty beds in the Hospital are supported by the associations referred to, and between forty and fifty by outside subscription. At present there are over sixty patients under care. The neat little chapel was well filled, and the worshippers, when the services were concluded, contributed to the support of the Institution.

Police Reports.

GARROTED.—As John Wogamus was leaving a house in Cow Bay, Five Points, at a late hour on Friday night, two men, named John Shay and Patrick Duffy, seized him by the throat and robbed him of fifty cents. While attempting to get at his money, which they did by cutting off his pantaloons' pocket, they gashed their victim's hand. Officer Muldoon responded to Wogamus' cries, and captured both the thieves. Justice OSBORNE committed each to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

SHOPLIFTERS.—Officer Tiemann arrested two woman—mother and daughter—both named Eliza Goldschmidt, on a charge of stealing $250 worth of lace, valued at $15 per yard, from a Broadway dry goods store. When the women were apprehended, one of them endeavored to erase the private mark on a piece of black velvet ribbon which she drew from her pocket, but the officer prevented her. The prisoners were held for examination by Alderman BRADY.

[Advertisement.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

ALBANY, Oct. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y.: LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE has taken the first premium—a silver medal—awarded by the State Agricultural Society. SILAS C. HERRING, DAVIDSON and two other manufacturers competed for the prize. The first premium was also awarded to LILLIE'S BANK LOCK.

[Advertisement.]

ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

An Imperial Photograph of the "All England Eleven" now on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Also, a fine stereoscopic view of the cricket ground, with cricketers playing.

Copies of the stereoscopic view for sale.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY.

UNDER-GARMENTS, AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST GOODS IN THE CITY.

At RANKIN'S, No. 637 Broadway, And No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR-OIL.—The greasy sensation of the oil is obviated, and it does not cause any constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. Office No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and at all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Why is this preparation in such demand among families? Because every mother feels that for the external injuries and diseases incident to every household, it is a sure and immediate remedy. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY, First block below the New-York Hotel, Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Lillie's

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

TO COMBINE *Perfect Fire-Proof qualities* with a *Reliable Protective from Burglars*, has long been the great desideratum of safe manufacturers. But all attempts of this kind, by using any arrangement of sheet or boiler iron, have proved *utter failures*, and *no protection against the attack of skillful burglars*, as the daily reports in our papers will testify. NINE-TENTHS of the safes in use in this country are ENTIRELY WORTHLESS, so far as their burglar-proof qualities are concerned.

By a *scientific combination* of CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON,

LILLIE'S SAFE

is made impenetrable to the drill, while the COMBINATION LOCK, WITHOUT KEY-HOLE, prevents the introduction of powder, and renders the picking of the lock *an absolute impossibility*. THE FIRE-PROOF QUALITIES OF THESE SAFES are unsurpassed, as has been proved by thorough tests, and numerous accidental fires.

THESE SAFES ARE WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. Parties intending to purchase safes are desired to call and examine our stock, and satisfy themselves by comparison, as to the correctness of the above statements.

FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 BROADWAY, New-York.

Singer's No. 2 Sewing Machine, $100.

SINGER'S No. 1 SEWING MACHINE, $90.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINE for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. SINGER'S MACHINES make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES at $50 and $75, are capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

HEMMING GAUGES REDUCED TO $4.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. have reopened at No. 495 Broadway, where they offer for sale their celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machines at reduced prices.

Branch office, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Grand Opening—Parisian Novelties in SCARFS AND TIES, HEAVY UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ENGLISH HALF HOSE, &c., At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Success.—Everybody desires to succeed, and if they would follow the right pursuit and make the best use of their faculties, they might. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, make Phrenological Examinations, with advice, daily.

Spalding's Prepared Glue. USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box 3,808. No. 30 Platt-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE FOR DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Barthelf's CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES. Prices greatly reduced. Family machines $50; $50. BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 434 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Tolman's Self-Ventilating Spring-Bed and Mattrass combined, will be found the best ever invented, for health, economy and comfort. Our readers should examine it before buying elsewhere. Made at No. 678 Broadway.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence (Howe's patent), at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Veni, Vidi, Vici—Because I got my Fall style hat of WHITE, THE HATTER, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

Removal.—The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have removed to their new store, No. 589 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., which is now opened with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. MANY & LEWIS, No. 589 Broadway, N. Y.

J. L. Brown's Standard Scales—Adapted to every branch of business. These scales, although seldom brought to the notice of the public through the medium of the newspapers, have maintained the confidence of the first houses throughout the country for a period of thirty years, and are constantly advancing in public favor. Call and examine our goods, or send for an Illustrated Catalogue. J. D. BROWER & CO., 274 Water-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded. N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*Times*. We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BIERCK—WILKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D. D., JULIUS BIERCK, Esq., to EMMA CASSINI WILKINSON, both of New-York.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

STOUTENBOROUGH—WELCH.—In San Francisco, on Thursday, Aug. 25, by the Rev. J. A. Buckingham, Mr. JOHN H. STOUTENBOROUGH, of New-York, to Miss SARAH JANE WELCH, of San Francisco.

DIED.

VAN PELT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 9, after a short and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude to the divine will, of consumption, WILLIAM VAN PELT, in the 31st year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from the Norfolk-st. Baptist Church, where the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WICKES.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 8, EMMA KATE, wife of John J. Wickes, and only daughter of Abraham and Daphne Cummings, aged 24 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 179 West 13th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

☞ New-Hampshire *Sentinel* and New-Orleans *Crescent* papers please copy.

HYDE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 8, suddenly, STEPHEN HYDE, aged 46 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his mother, and also of his brother-in-law, Thos. H. Simonson, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 325 Bleecker-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 10. His remains will be taken to Harlem for interment. Services at St. Ann's Church, Harlem.

MOSEMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 9, SARAH JANE, only daughter of Harriet Agnes and John C. Moseman, aged 3 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 570 Hudson-st., on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

EGINTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 9, of erysipelas, WILLIAM EGINTON, in the 47th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and the members of Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., and the Masonic Fraternity, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at the corner of Atlantic-av. and Fort Green-place, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

TROTTER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 9, WILSON WATTS, eldest son of Jonathan G. and Aun G. Trotter, in the 7th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 323 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

NEXSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Oct. 8, suddenly, ZIPPORAH CARMAN, eldest daughter of Oscar and Mary A. Nexsen, in the 10th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, in Clermont-av., near Myrtle-av., to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TAPP.—In South Brooklyn, J. ELIAS WHITEHEAD, youngest son of Edward W. and Anna S. Tapp.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock, at No. 47 Butler-st., South Brooklyn.

LEACOCK.—On Saturday, Oct. 8, Capt. JOHN LEACOCK, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Sing Sing, at 1½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon. Hudson River Railroad Express train at 11 o'clock A. M., will arrive in time for the funeral.

HUNTER.—On Sunday, Oct. 9, suddenly, Mrs. CAROLINE F., widow of the late Samuel Hunter, and daughter of James Pinkerton.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SHEFFIELD.—At South Norwalk, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, JANE HAVILAND WISEMAN, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Sheffield, of Norwalk Island, aged 66 years.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

GALLATIN.—At Geneva, Switzerland, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, ALBERT GALLATIN, of the City of New-York, only son of James Gallatin, and grandson of the late Hon. Albert Gallatin, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of the late Morris Robinson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning, Oct. 10, at Trinity Church, without further invitation.

BURKE.—On Friday, Oct. 7, on board pilot-boat *Virginia*, No. 3, of consumption, JOHN BURKE, a native of Germany, and a hand on board the above boat.

DEY.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Sunday morning, Oct. 9, ANTHONY DEY, Esq., in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, at Hudson City, N. J. Carriages will be in attendance at the Jersey City Ferry at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

JONES.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 7, MARY C., daughter of Isaac W. and Louisa C. Jones, aged 2 years and 4 months.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

A course of Eight Lectures will be delivered in Plymouth Church, (the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) as follows:

Oct. 10—The Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.
Oct. 18—GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
Oct. 25—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Nov. 1—WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.
Nov. 8—The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT.
Nov. 15—The Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Nov. 22—Gov. N. P. BANKS.
Nov. 29—A Distinguished Lecturer, whose name will shortly be given.

The subject for each Lecture will be published one week previous to its delivery.

Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL will preside at the Organ.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady to the course THREE DOLLARS; can be purchased of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at the office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, and at the New-York *Times* Office.

Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES—THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN will deliver the first Lecture in this course, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

SUBJECT—WOMAN AND HER WORK.

Single tickets 25 cents; can be procured of W. W. Swayne, No. 210 Fulton-st.; W. W. Rose, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at the Office of the *Independent*, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York, and at the New-York *Times* Office.

Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE PLANTING SEASON FOR TREES HAVING ARRIVED, PARSONS & COMPANY invite the attention of those about planting to their large collection at FLUSHING, L. I.

Their FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS are of vigorous growth and the best quality, and the Ornamental Department contains EVERGREEN AND DECIDUOUS Trees and Plants in great variety and of handsome form.

They deliver trees at Fulton Market wharf free, and invite purchasers to visit their grounds or to select from the different catalogues, which can be obtained at No. 179 Broadway.

REMEMBER!!! REMEMBER!!! THE LEDGER. TO DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK. MORE OF COBB'S NEW REVOLUTIONARY STORY, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

FOUR SECOND HAND SAFES FOR SALE LOW BY STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., N. Y. A large assortment of our WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES constantly on hand.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, grease-spots, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists, Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

LESTER'S LOCK-STITCH SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. EQUAL TO ANY IN THE MARKET. PRICES, $50 AND UPWARDS. Offices No. 483 Broadway and 100 Bowery, New-York.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES, IN STEEL, GOLD OR SILVER FRAMES, Manufactured for the trade by EEKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st.

"WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE" For epilepsy, mental and physical debility, delirium tremens, nervous headache, neuralgia and any nervous affection. If it ever fails we will refund the price. PYNE & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

THIRD

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No 52 William-st., near Wall—

$2,000 Jeffersonville Railroad Co. (Ind.,) 7 per cent. 1st mortgage Bonds.
Fractional Certificate ($39 38) Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad.
15 shares Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark R.. $50 each.
40 shares Chatham Bank..... 25 each.
20 shares Bank of New-York..... 100 each.
20 shares Union Bank..... 50 each.
94 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
20 shares Harmony Fire and Marine Ins..... 50 each.
40 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.... 20 each.
5 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each.
10 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.... 50 each.
53 shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.... 50 each.
20 shares Jersey City Fire Insurance Co..... 25 each.
12 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co..... 30 each.
30 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co... 100 each.
25 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
10 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co. 25 each.
10 shares Republic Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
10 shares East River Fire Insurance Co..... 15 each.
11 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co..... 17 each.
40 shares Peoples' Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
10 shares Park Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
30 shares Gebhard Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
20 shares Knickerbocker Stage Co..... 100 each.
30 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
5 shares Humboldt Fire Insurance Co..... 100 each.
10 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co..... 50 each.
11 shares Great Western Marine Insurance.. 100 each.
100 shares American Guano Co..... 100 each.
250 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co..... 25 each.
200 shares Warren Railroad of N. J..... 50 each.
$1,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Land Grant Bonds.
$3,000 Great Western (Ill.,) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Wisconsin Central Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 13. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st.:

The complete establishment of Madame Gazzaniga, to be sold, without reserve, in consequence of her departure to Europe, consisting of an elegant pair of black horses, about 14½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, well matched, and warranted sound and kind in all harness, are very stylish drivers, can trot together in 4 minutes to the pole, one of them is an excellent ladies' saddle-horse; also, an elegant French two-seat carriage, very light and stylish, built to order and perfect in every respect; also, a set of double silver-plated mounted harness, made to order by one of our best City makers, together with the blankets, whips, sheets, &c., &c.

Also, a horse, gig and harness, suitable for a physician; the horse can trot, if required, in 3:10; they will be sold separately.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, OCT. 10, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 84 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the genteel household furniture contained in the said residence, consisting in part of mahogany and rosewood and parlor suites, Brussels and velvet carpets, lace and damask curtains, etageres, mantel ornaments, richly carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, pearl keys, oak extension dining tables, crockery, cutlery, glassware, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedstead, hair mattresses, palliasses, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at No. 30 7th-st., 2d, 3d and 4th-avs. cars pass a short distance from the house. HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer, will sell all the furniture, carpets, paintings, piano-forte, (of superior quality,) looking glasses, crockery, silver and glass ware, contained in the private residence as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock. This sale is worthy of attention, as everything is nearly new and in perfect order. Sale positive, rain or shine.

WILLIAM WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM WITTERS WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 454 Canal-st., the furniture of a large house. One rosewood parlor suite, in plush, sofas, rockers, centre tables, dining and tea do., lace curtains, carpets, piano, large mirrors, paintings, vases, mantel clocks, etegere, casters, trays, rich velvet and other carpets, oil cloths, &c., suitable for hotels, boarding and private houses.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

GUNS, FOWLING PIECES, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.: About 200 very fine double barrel guns, stub and twist and eliminated steel, many of which are of the best description; they can be examined a day before the sale, as above.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EARTHENWARE, GLASS AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 23 Pearl-st., by J. S. H. BARTLETT, large and catalogue sale of white granite and common ware, in lots for retailers. Cash buyers will do well to attend.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE rosewood Piano-forte for sale at a bargain; full overstrung bass, new, open scale; rich, powerful tone; having all the most recent improvements. Best City makers. Fully warranted for two years from July last. Has pearl keys, elegant carved legs, rich scolloped bottom, with magnificent carvings all round, and is one of the most unique and elegant instruments ever offered for sale, as will be seen on inspection. Price $230—a bargain for any one in search of a reliable as well as a magnificent Piano as a sacrifice. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st. Will be shipped if necessary, and a great object made for cash. Can be seen day or evening for three days.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.
POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS.
And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.

This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.

At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.

This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.

The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.

ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FREDERICK W. MACY,
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	W. TAYLOR HALL, Balt.,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	WM. WILKENS, Baltimore,
JAMES F. COX,	
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.	

HENRY V. GALLAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.
R. F. HALSTED, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
W. E. VERMILYE, M. D., }

☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

FIRE INSURANCE.

The suit of HORSMANN BROS. & ALLIEN, for $19,000 damages by fire in Maiden-lane, in June, 1855, against the following sixteen companies, who procured two individuals to swear that the loss was but $68, will be tried at the Superior Court on FRIDAY, Oct. 14.

This case will open the eyes of insurers to the modus operandi, to avoid paying claims, of both old and new Insurance Companies.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
Metropolitan, New-York.	Eagle, New-York.
Mercantile, New-York.	Firemen's, New-York.
Washington, New-York.	Commercial, New-York.
Pacific, New-York.	Monarch, New-York.
Empire City, New-York.	Brooklyn, L. I.
St. Nicholas, New-York.	Atlantic, L. I.
City, New-York.	American, Philadelphia.
Continental, New-York.	Franklin, Philadelphia.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON ALL KINDS of merchandise; jewelry, &c., bought and sold on commission. None but responsible parties treated with. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SEC. 8, ART. 3, TITLE 3, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE, PASSED APRIL 5TH, 1842.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. The twenty-two wards in the City of New-York, (comprising seventeen Aldermanic Districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the amended charter, passed April 14, 1847,) shall be, and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within; North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Whitehall-street, and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis', and Bedlow's Islands, in the bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction.

The second election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Rector, Greenwich, Thames-street, Broadway and Morris street.

The third election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Liberty-street, Broadway, Thames, Greenwich and Rector streets.

The fourth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cortlandt, Broadway, and Beaver, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip, and Beaver-street to Broadway.

The fifth election district of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The second election district of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts, shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street,

The second election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey streets.

The third election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The fourth election district of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover-streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The second election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New-Bowery and Frankfort street.

The third election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New-Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The fourth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The fifth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The sixth election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The seventh election district of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The second election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White-street.

The third election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The fourth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The fifth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The sixth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The seventh election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The eighth election district of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limit of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The second election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The third election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The fourth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The fifth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The sixth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Baxter, Bayard, Mott and Chatham streets.

The seventh election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Chatham and Bayard streets.

The eighth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal street, Broadway, Franklin and Baxter streets.

The ninth election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Baxter and Bayard streets, and Bowery.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election disrrict of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Market, Henry and Catharine-streets.

The second election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Henry, Market, Monroe and Catharine-streets.

The third election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Pike-streets, East River and Catharine-street.

The fourth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Monroe and Market-streets.

The fifth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton-streets, East River and Pike-street.

The sixth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike-streets.

The seventh election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Gouverneur, Monroe and Scammel streets, East River and Clinton-street.

The eighth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cherry-street, East-river and Scammel-street.

The ninth election district of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division and Grand streets, East river, Cherry, Scammel, Monroe, and Gouverneur streets.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring street, Broadway, Canal and Wooster streets.

The second election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Wooster, Canal and Sullivan streets.

The third election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Sullivan, Canal and Varick streets.

The fourth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Varick, Canal and Hudson streets.

The fifth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Hudson and Canal streets, and Hudson river.

The sixth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Spring and Wooster streets.

The seventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster, Spring and Sullivan streets.

The eighth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Prince, Sullivan, Spring and Hudson streets.

The ninth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the east side of Hudson-street, from Charlton-street to King-street; southerly side of King-street to Macdougal-street; westerly side of Macdougal-street, to Charlton-street; easterly side of Macdougal-street, from Prince to Houston-street; southerly side of Houston-street to Sullivan-street; westerly side of Sullivan-street, from Houston to Prince-street; northerly side of Prince-street to Charlton-street; northerly side of Charlon-street to Hudson-street.

The tenth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the west side of Macdougal-street, from Houston to King-street; northerly side of King to Hudson-street; easterly side of Hudson to Hamersley-street, and southerly side of Hamersley to Macdougal-street.

The eleventh election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charlton, Hudson and Spring streets and Hudson River.

The twelfth election district of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hamersley, Hudson and Charlton streets and Hudson River.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Christopher, Hudson and Hamersley streets, and the Hudson River.

The second election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Christopher, Bedford and Hamersley streets.

The third election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bedford, Christopher and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, and Cottage-place.

The fourth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue, West Tenth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and West Tenth-street.

The sixth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker, Christopher, Fourth and Charles streets, Greenwich-avenue and Hammond-street.

The seventh election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bleecker and Hammond streets, Greenwich and Eighth avenues.

The eighth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, Horatio-street and the Hudson River.

The ninth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Horatio-street, Eighth-avenue, Troy-street and the Hudson River.

The tenth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Troy-street, Eighth-avenue, Bleecker and Hammond streets, and the Hudson River.

The eleventh election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hammond, Bleecker and Charles streets, and the Hudson River.

The twelfth election district of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Charles, Bleecker and Christopher streets, and the Hudson River.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bedford, Carmine and Fourth streets, and Sixth-avenue.

The second election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The third election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and the Bowery.

The fourth election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Eldridge, Rivington streets and Bowery.

The fifth election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Orchard, Canal, Forsyth and Hester streets and the Bowery.

The sixth election district of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hester, Forsyth, Canal, Orchard and Division streets and Bowery.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Pitt, Stanton, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The second election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Stanton, Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The third election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Cannon and Rivington streets.

The fourth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Houston, Rivington streets and the East River.

The fifth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue D, Houston, Fifth-street and the East River.

The sixth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Houston-street, Third-street, and Avenue D.

The seventh election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Third-street, Avenue C, and Houston-street.

The eighth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Fifth-street, Avenue C, and Third-street.

The ninth election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Fifth-street, Avenue D, and Third-street.

The tenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue D, Fifth-street, Eleventh-street, and the East River.

The eleventh election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Fifth-street, Seventh-street, and Avenue D.

The twelfth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Avenue C, Fifth and Seventh streets.

The thirteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Avenue C, Seventh and Ninth streets.

The fourteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Avenue D, Seventh and Ninth streets.

The fifteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue C, Ninth-street, Eleventh-street, and Avenue D.

The sixteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Avenue C, Ninth and Eleventh streets.

The seventeenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Eleventh-street, Twelfth-street, and East River.

The eighteenth election district of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Twelfth-street, Fourteenth-street and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North River, Eighty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street.

The second election district of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East River, Eighty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Fifth-street, and East River.

The third election district of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East River, One Hundred and Fifth-street, Seventh-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-second-street to East River, including Ward's Island.

The fourth election district of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within East River, One Hundred and Twenty-second street, Seventh avenue and Harlem River, including Randall's Island.

The fifth election district of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North River, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street.

The sixth election district of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street and west of Seventh-avenue.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into seven election Districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Clinton, Grand and Norfolk streets.

The second election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Ridge, Division and Clinton streets.

The third election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Willett, Grand, Division and Ridge streets.

The fourth election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City, bounded by and lying within Rivington, Columbia, Grand and Willett streets.

The fifth election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington, Goerck and Columbia streets.

The sixth election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rivington-street, East River, Grand and Goerck streets.

The seventh election district of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Clinton, Division and Norfolk streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into ten election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott, Prince streets and Broadway.

The second election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The third election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The fourth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The fifth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre and Grand streets and Broadway.

The sixth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The seventh election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The eighth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The ninth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Mott, Canal and Baxter streets.

The tenth election district of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Baxter and Canal streets and Broadway.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into ten election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Hancock, Bleecker and Carmine streets, and Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Thompson, Amity and Sullivan streets.

The second election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Sullivan, Amity, Thompson, Fourth and Wooster streets.

The third election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster, and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The fourth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The fifth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Sixth-avenue, Eighth-street and University-place.

The sixth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The seventh election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The eighth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and the Bowery.

The ninth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The tenth election district of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into ten election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Seventeenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The second election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Seventeenth-street, Seventh-avenue, Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The third election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The fourth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The fifth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Nineteenth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue.

The ninth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third-street, Eighth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Eldridge, Rivington streets and Bowery.

The second election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Essex, Rivington and Eldridge streets.

The third election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Clinton, Rivington and Essex streets.

The fourth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, First-avenue, Houston-street and Bowery.

The fifth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-street, First-avenue, Third-street Bowery and Third-avenue.

The sixth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth-street, First-avenue, Sixth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The seventh election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue, Ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The eighth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.

The ninth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue A, Eleventh-street and First-avenue.

The tenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh-street, First-avenue, Ninth-street and Second-avenue.

The eleventh election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Eleventh-street, First-avenue and Seventh-street.

The twelfth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Seventh-street, First-avenue and Third-street.

The thirteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenue A, Houston-street, and First-avenue.

The fourteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Avenue B, Twelfth-street, and Avenue A.

The fifteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Twelfth-street, Avenue B, and Tenth-street.

The sixteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Avenue B, Fifth-street, and Avenue A.

The seventeenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Third-street, Avenue A, and Fifth-street.

The eighteenth election district of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue B, Houston-street, Avenue A, and Third-street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into fourteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The first election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighteenth street and Irving-place.

The second election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Irving-place and Lexington-avenue.

The third election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Lexington-avenue.

The fourth election district of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; 6:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—5 P. M. For Albany—9:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M.; 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A.M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:45 P. M. The above trains connect in Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock. Returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 16, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at
NO. 611 BLEECKER-ST.,
a few doors east of Broadway, New-York. Extreme cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, Nervous Diseases, and Self-Induced Consumption skilfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
READ THE EVIDENCE.
My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE ALL-SUFFICIENT THREE!
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, AND 3.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
No. 1 is invaluable for exhaustion, spermatorrhœa, and all physical disabilities.
No. 2 completely eradicates all traces of those diseases that have been hitherto treated by the nauseous and pernicious use of copaiva and cubebs.
No. 3 has entirely supplanted the injurious use of mercury, hereby insuring to the sufferer speedy relief, dispersing all impurities and rooting out the venom of disease.
TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste and smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases for $9, which saves $3; and $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Immediately on receiving remittance, Dr. Barrow will forward the Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instruction of the writer. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
J. WORTHINGTON,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A certain kind of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PERforms the only permanent, satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed. Medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situations. Office 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Private, and arranged that patients never meet.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and express also.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby sts., (No. 129 Crosby-st.,) hours, 10¾ to 2, and 6 to 9. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations grat is. Address Dr. THIERS, 98 West 24th-st., New-York

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—IS A sure relief for neuralgia, epilepsy, St. Vitus' dance, palsy, nervous headache, cough, loss of sleep and nervous debility. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, J. T. STRATTON, M. D., No. 111 4th-av., New York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Beok for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COAL.

COAL—BROAD MOUNTAIN, PEACH ORCHARD and Lehigh, from the most approved mines, at lowest market price, from yard: 50 cents per ton less from boats. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Orrels.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
8TH AND 30TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE ATLANTIC
4,000 tons burden, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, will leave on
THE 20TH OCTOBER,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN GATE, R. S. WHITING, Commander.

THE BALTIC,
will follow on the 5th November.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Oct. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$35 75	To Augusta, Ga.	$28 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Oct. 15.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations. $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other rates in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The MONTGOMERY succeeds on Thursday, Oct 20.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about the 14th October, 11th November and 9th December; that is, on arrival of steamers from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$15
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to grant through bills of lading in connection with the Panama Railroad Company, on shipments of merchandise to Central America and the West Coast of South America. The same facilities will also be afforded on shipments from Central America to Liverpool by arrangement with the Cunard line. For rates of freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., to
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 12th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The AFRICA will sail 26th October.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

FOR HIGH BRIDGE AND FORDHAM.—Last month of steamboating on Harlem River this season. The steamer *Emily* leaves 3d-av., Harlem, for High Bridge at 7:55, 9, 10:20 and 11:50 A. M., and 2:15, 4 and 5 P. M. Returning, leaves High Bridge at 7:30, 8:35, 9:50 and 11:20 A. M., and 12:40, 3:20 and 4:30 P. M., connecting each way with steamers *Sylvan Grove* and *Sylvan Shore* to and from Peck-slip, and also with 3d-av. cars to and from City Hall.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer *Bridgeport* leaves Peck Slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven R. R.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels, 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand Machine Brushes made to order. J. K. HOPPEL.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 203 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE
Are all of the full scale of 7-octave. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bedplate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which, being free from the strain of the strings, becomes more sonorous and pure on their vibrations as the piano becomes older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

HAINES BROTHERS'
PIANO FORTES!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At their new Warerooms,
No. 626 Broadway.
HAINES BROTHERS have, in order to accommodate their numerous customers, both wholesale and retail, built two large warerooms at No. 626 Broadway, where they intend to keep a large assortment of their celebrated instruments constantly in store for wholesale and retail trade. Every piano will be warranted for three years, guaranteed to give the best satisfaction to all purchasers, and sold at the lowest prices. Pianos to rent.
HAINES BROTHERS,
No. 626 Broadway, next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.
We don't make the Patent (!) Pianos, or Pianos with the Attachment!!
But we do make good substantial and warranted Piano-fortes of excellent tone and action.
Our instruments RECOMMEND THEMSELVES IN PRICE as well as in other particulars.
Call and see them. New and second-hand PIANOS TO RENT.
FIRTH, POND & CO.,
No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist*. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer*. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal*.

IGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 423 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $30 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL PREMIUM PIANO-FORTE.—C. & H. BARMORE, Manufacturers, No. 348 Bleecker-st. offer a large and elegant assortment of their improved pianos, at great bargains, pronounced unrivaled by the best judges: fully warranted; splendid second-hand pianos for $140 and $170.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

J. & C. FISCHER'S SUPERIOR CIRCULAR-SCALE PIANOS, full iron frame, patent dampers, unequaled for standing in tune. Wareroom No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.; manufactory, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 and 251 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS RETAILED at wholesale prices, direct from the manufactory of TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 15 Mercer-st., near Canal. Each piano warranted for five years. Two old pianos cheap.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANO-FORTES OF A VARIETY OF styles, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, all of first-class makers, fully warranted, at the lowest rates. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway.

A GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, with all the latest improvements and fully warranted; worth $400, will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 486 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand a large assortment of first-class pianos at great bargains; second-hand pianos in great variety; melodeons, &c. Pianos to let.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.
PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, U. S. CADETS' COMMONS,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this post, for one year from the first November next, will be received at my office until the tenth (10) of October.
THE FRESH BEEF to be of the first quality, (or what is known as three months stall-fed,) and delivered at the mess buildings, in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed five days in the week.
THE CORNED BEEF to be of the same quality, properly cured, and delivered at the same place, and in quantities as directed by the undersigned, not to exceed two days in the week.
THE FRESH AND CORNED BEEF to be furnished in quarters, with an equal proportion of each, (neck and hanks to be excluded,) and cut into suitable pieces for roasting, baking and boiling.
THE LAMB, MUTTON OR VEAL to be of good and wholesome quality, at the same place, at such times and in such quantities as directed, as an occasional substitute for fresh Beef.
The use of a slaughter-house and yard, and ice-house, will be furnished the contractor, and an open market for the sale of all kinds of fresh meats to the residents of the post.
Each bid will state the number of cents and mills per pound for each kind of meat to be furnished, and the names of two responsible persons as sureties for the fulfillment of the contract, and to be indorsed on the outside, "Proposals for the supply of Fresh and Corned Beef." J. BRATT, Purveyor, C. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot water furnaces, and painting, necessary for the erection and completion of a new School-house one hundred feet east of the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendents of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
DANIEL GALLAGHER,
FRANCIS SATCOM,
CHARLES SMITHSON,
} Building Committee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

TAKE NOTICE—THAT THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between R. M. LIVINGSTON and GEORGE H. LIVINGSTON, under the firm-name of R. M. LIVINGSTON & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE H. LIVINGSTON having retired from, has no longer any connection with, said firm. R. M. LIVINGSTON is authorized and empowered to settle and liquidate all the debts, dues and demands of the late firm. GEORGE H. LIVINGSTON.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of NIXON & CO. is dissolved this day by consent of parties. Mr. J. M. NIXON having purchased the entire interest of the concern, which will hereafter be conducted by him. All parties having claims against the firm are requested to present them at the office before noon of Wednesday next.
SATURDAY, Oct. 8, 1859.

THOMAS GARNER, JR., IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1859. GARNER & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
NEW ORGANIZATION!
JAS. M. NIXON, Sole Proprietor and Manager.
The New Organization will be inaugurated with a GRAND PROCESSION
Through the streets, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, in which will be displayed, on an elevated platform drawn by 8 gray horses, the
EDUCATED BULL, DON JUAN!
Also the great BAND CHARIOT, drawn by 40 horses, 4 abreast.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE AGE
Are engaged in this Troupe.
Among the novel features of this week will be presented the new and brilliant military sketch,
LES ZOUAVES,
With new and splendid Costumes, Evolutions, &c.
THE BULL will be performed by DAN CASTELLO, the great humorist, in a great variety of tricks.
Performances every AFTERNOON and EVENING this week, commencing at 2 and at 7 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents.
No half price.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION
OF NIXON & CO.'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
ON THIS
MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 10, 1859.
Starting at 10 A. M. precisely, from the cornerr of 5th-av. and 44th-st.
PROGRAMME:
THE GORGEOUS GOLDEN CHARIOT,
Drawn by
40 HORSES R

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

Duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry.

Broderick Killed at the First Fire.

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The Overland Mail of the 16th ult. reached Jefferson City to-day.

The duel between Senator BRODERICK and Chief-Justice TERRY took place near San Francisco, on the morning of the 13th ult.

BRODERICK fell at the first fire, having been pierced through the lungs. He lingered till 9¾ o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when he died.

The community was profoundly agitated by the melancholy event.

Judge TERRY escaped unhurt.

During the political campaign closed by the election on the 7th ult., Senators GWIN and BRODERICK hurled defiance at one another, while expressing their readiness to settle their private griefs in a private way, or in the manner usual among gentlemen. A duel was looked for after the election, and the report that they were to fight, therefore, excited no great astonishment, though the result was anticipated with intense interest. But instead of a duel between BRODERICK and GWIN, it turned out that the affair was to be between BRODERICK and Chief Justice TERRY, of the Supreme Court. About two months since, the difficulty that occurred between BRODERICK and a lawyer named PERLEY, in which Judge TERRY's name figured, was detailed in full in the TIMES, and the subsequent correspondence between BRODERICK, PERLEY, and KEWEN, was also given in full. BRODERICK, on that occasion, at the breakfast table of the International Hotel, in San Francisco, said that TERRY, (who delivered a speech at the Democratic State Convention attacking BRODERICK,) did not treat him well, and that if he had received his deserts, the Vigilance Committee, when they held him (TERRY) prisoner, would have hung him. He also said that when in that trouble TERRY received his active aid, and his (TERRY's) conduct was a poor return for the services rendered him when he wanted friends. PERLEY challenged BRODERICK, and, as his known, he declined to fight, on the ground that PERLEY was an inferior. Soon after, BRODERICK announced from the stump that he would not accept a challenge before the election, but that after it was over he was ready for any of his enemies.

On Friday morning, the 9th ult., BRODERICK was waited on by Mr. CALHOUN BENHAM as the friend of TERRY, who delivered a challenge to mortal combat. It was at once accepted, and it is understood the conditions agreed on were, that no person except the principals, seconds, and surgeons were to know of the time or place of the duel. BRODERICK and TERRY immediately left the city, a fact which soon became widely known and caused the greatest excitement. Expectation was on tiptoe, and the sole topic of conversation was concerning the contemplated fight. It seems that a correspondence was opened with the view of settling the difficulty. The report is that BRODERICK was ready to give satisfaction by stating that, although he used the language complained of on the spur of the moment and in the heat of personal debate, such were not the feelings of his heart. It is said this apology or explanation was not satisfactory, and a meeting was agreed on to take place at five o'clock on the morning of the 12th ult., the weapons to be six-shooters. At the appointed time that morning the parties were on the field, in presence of about two hundred spectators, and several police officers. The spot selected, near the Lake House, beyond the Mission, and in San Francisco County, did not turn out satisfactory to the seconds, either in consequence of the nature of the ground or the presence of the police officers, who expressed their determination to prevent the duel taking place. Two other places were examined, when, at length, the party crossed the line into San Mateo County, and at a little after seven o'clock that morning fixed on the spot and commenced measuring the ground. The principals, with their seconds, in a few minutes took their appointed places. At this moment the Chief of Police and three officers interfered. One of their number went up to BRODERICK and presented a warrant for his arrest, while another approached TERRY. They denied the authority of the officers to arrest, as they were out of the limits of San Francisco; but it seems that the warrant was indorsed by a San Mateo magistrate. After considerable time spent in deliberation they surrendered themselves and were liberated on parole. Messrs. BRODERICK and TERRY then agreed to appear before the Police Court at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 12th ult., the day before the duel. The result of that proceeding is a matter of little consequence now, as it did not prevent the hostile meeting.

It is said that Judge TERRY resigned his seat on the bench before leaving Sacramento. His seconds were Messrs. CALHOUN BENHAM and THOMAS HAYES. Mr. BRODERICK's seconds were Messrs. J. C. MCKIBBEN and and another whose name we do not know, but probably either Ex-Sheriff COLTON, of Yreka, or Mr. JOHN A. MONROE, of San Francisco.

A LATER DISPATCH.

St. Louis, Sunday, Oct. 9.

Some of the San Francisco papers evince a disposition to make it appear that Mr. BRODERICK was the victim of a conspiracy, but the most prominent ones assert that the duel was conducted in strict accordance with the *code duello*. BRODERICK's pistol went off before raised into line with his antagonist. TERRY's shot took effect two inches from the right nipple, carrying away part of the breast-bone. Mr. BRODERICK suffered intense agony from the time he was shot till he died.

When the mail left, two hours after his death, it had been announced that all the flags in the city would be displayed at half-mast, and emblems of mourning were beginning to appear in all parts of the city.

THE VERY LATEST.

[BY THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.]

New-Orleans, Sunday, Oct. 9.

Judge TERRY had been arrested. The public were incensed at the killing of BRODERICK. His funeral was the most imposing ever witnessed in San Francisco.

ORIGIN OF THE DUEL.

The fatal meeting between Mr. BRODERICK and Judge TERRY had its origin in a political controversy, dating back to last June. During that month, the State Convention of the Lecompton Democracy of California was held at Sacramento. Among the prominent leaders in the body was Judge TERRY, who desired a renomination for the Supreme Court; but, having received but 63 votes, against 141 cast for W. W. COPE, of Amador County, was defeated in his attempt, and contented himself with assuming the part of an active wire-puller and speech-maker. Towards the close of the session, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of a series of resolutions relative to the course of Mr. BRODERICK in the United States Senate. Judge TERRY rose to speak against the adoption of resolutions which should commend the acts of Mr. BRODERICK, and improved the occasion to launch out into a bitter diatribe against him. He alluded to Mr. BRODERICK in terms quite the reverse of complimentary, depicted his character in repulsive colors, and animadverted upon his career as a politician. The asperity of the conflict between the rival factions of the Democracy gave occasion for this denunciation of Mr. BRODERICK. TERRY still adhered to the Lecompton-Administration wing of the party. Mr. BRODERICK, following the bold and able course which he had assumed in the Senate in opposition to the Administration, had become the acknowledged leader of the Anti-Lecompton-Douglas Party in California. TERRY was unsparing in his denunciations of what he was pleased to term Mr. BRODERICK's betrayal of the interests of the Democracy. The Convention adjourned, and among the reports of its proceedings which found their way to the Press was a sketch of TERRY's remarks.

On the following Monday morning, June 27, the report of TERRY's speech fell under the eye of Mr. BRODERICK, while seated at breakfast in the International Hotel in San Francisco. In close proximity to him, sat Mr. D. W. PERLEY, a warm personal friend of Judge TERRY. Mr. BRODERICK, stung by the attack upon him, began to speak in harsh terms of TERRY; remarking, in substance, that he (BRODERICK) had stood by TERRY and assisted him, on an occasion when friends were scarce and much needed; that now he was sorry he interfered in his behalf—for he thought it was a pity that the Vigilance Committee had not dealt with him as they had dealt with others whom they had taken in hand. PERLEY quickly interposed a remonstrance against Mr. BRODERICK's speaking in such terms about an absent friend—and finally the Senator turned upon PERLEY himself, using some offensive expressions towards him. As there were ladies present, Mr. PERLEY withdrew, and sent a hostile missive to Mr. BRODERICK, by S. H. BROOKS, Lecompton candidate for State Comptroller; and upon the arrival, that night, on the Sacramento boat, of Mr. E. J. C. KEWEN, he was substituted for Mr. BROOKS, as the friend of PERLEY. Mr. BRODERICK declined positively to fight Mr. PERLEY, and the result was the publication of an elaborate correspondence in the San Francisco *Daily National*.

Mr. BRODERICK's declination of Mr. PERLEY's challenge was based upon his privilege as a Senator of the United States, but he conveyed an intimation that at the close of the pending canvass he would accept an invitation from Judge TERRY himself.

The letter of Mr. BRODERICK, declining PERLEY's challenge, will now be read with a melancholy interest. It was as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 29, 1859.

D. W. PERLEY, Esq.—*Sir:* Your challenge of the 27th inst. was handed to me last evening, by Mr. S. H. BROOKS. This morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, one of the servants at my hotel informed me that two gentlemen were below, who desired to know if I had risen. I told the servant to say to them that I had. The servant returned with a note purporting to be signed by Mr. BROOKS, informing me that Gen. E. J. C. KEWEN had arrived, and desiring me to address any answer I designed to your challenge, to Gen. KEWEN instead of to Mr. BROOKS. This mode of procedure was so unprecedented, that I had no recourse but to decline the recognition of any note coming, under the circumstances, by the hand of a servant. Subsequently, Mr. BROOKS and Gen. KEWEN called on me in person. At this interview, the error committed in sending a note by a servant was corrected. Two days have elapsed since the alleged insult was given. If I had been inclined to recognize your right to demand satisfaction, you have placed it out of my power to do so, by the publicity you have given the matter.

When affairs of this kind are to be arranged, it is customary to keep them a secret even from intimate friends. While I have refrained from making mention of the affair, I find it to be the subject of newspaper comment and the theme of public conversation.

You knew at the time you were searching for a gentleman to bear the challenge that it would not be accepted. I informed you of the fact at the time the alleged insult was offered—in the presence of two gentlemen—and in language that could not be misinterpreted.

Your own sense of propriety should have taught you that the positions we relatively occupy are so different as to forbid my acceptance of your challenge. It is but a few days since you made out that you were a subject of Great Britain. The giving or accepting a challenge could not, therefore, affect your political rights, as you are not a citizen of the United States.

For many years, and up to the time of my elevation to the position I now occupy, it was well known that I would not have avoided any issue of the character proposed. If compelled to accept a challenge, it could only be with a gentleman holding a position equally elevated and responsible, and there are no circumstances which could induce me even to do this, during the pendency of the present canvass. When I authorized the announcement that I would address the people of California during the campaign, it was suggested that efforts would be made to force me into difficulties, and I determined to take no notice of attacks from any source, during the canvass. If I were to accept your challenge, there are probably many other gentlemen who would seek similar opportunities for hostile meetings, for the purpose of accomplishing a political object, or to obtain public notoriety. I cannot afford at the present time to descend to a violation of the Constitution and the State laws to subserve either their or your purposes.

Your efforts to give publicity to the fact that it was your intention to send me a challenge, would justify me in giving a copy of this reply to the public. Circumstances will determine my course in this regard.

Yours, &c., D. C. BRODERICK.

The sequel of the difficulty is thus stated in a letter from our special correspondent in San Francisco:

On Thursday, Sept. 8, as soon as the result of the State election had been ascertained, Judge TERRY sent a formal challenge to Mr. BRODERICK. It was immediately accepted. The affair, however, was conducted with the utmost secresy, and, although the liveliest excitement was occasioned in San Francisco by the circulation of a rumor that the mortal defiance had passed, it was extremely difficult to ascertain the particulars. It was presently discovered, however, that the following-named gentlemen had been selected as seconds to the hostile parties:

For Mr. Broderick—The Hon. JOSEPH C. MCKIBBEN, Member of Congress for the Second District of California, and another friend.

For Judge Terry—Mr. CALHOUN BENHAM, of San Francisco, formerly Democratic candidate for Congress; and THOS. HAYES.

These, and other confidential friends of the parties, labored in vain to effect a reconciliation; but TERRY, determined to pursue the affair to the end, would accept no terms of settlement other than an unconditional withdrawal of the offensive remarks made by Mr. BRODERICK, and an apology therefor.

The parties were arrested on the ground, as already stated, and gave their parole to appear before the Police Court, in San Francisco, on the 12th September; but eluded the vigilance of the Police and met on the morning of the 13th, with the fatal result announced above.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF MR. BRODERICK.

DAVID C. BRODERICK was formerly a resident of this City, and was well known twelve or fourteen years since, as an active, energetic, and somewhat unscrupulous Democratic politician. Previous to the year 1849, he kept a drinking-saloon in Washington-street, which became the resort of Democratic Clubs and the rendezvous of the Tammanyites of the lower Wards during the contests of our elections. He afterwards removed to the Ninth Ward. A native of the City, "DAVE," as he was familiarly called, achieved the rank of a "fighting" leader in the Democratic ranks; by his power over the unruly elements of the lower stratum of political life, he attained no inconsiderable reputation with his party, and being gifted with ready speech and the faculty of impressing others into his service, came to be looked upon as an essential accessory of primary meetings, and public organizations.

At the breaking out of the gold fever in 1849, Mr BRODERICK determined to better his fortunes by emigrating to California. He arrived there at a time when society in the new State was chaotic, when politics were unsettled, and active men were needed. A new field opened to him. He became a leading spirit of the Democracy of California, as he had been a political aspirant in New-York; was elected to the State Senate, where he served for three years; and was subsequently named as a candidate for the United States Senate. The announcement of his political successes in his new home surprised no one more than his old associates in this City, who had regarded him simply as a "good fellow" of more ambition than ability.

Possessed of indomitable courage and a peculiarly independent spirit, but destitute of that caution and self control which dissuade men from unnecessary contention, Mr. BRODERICK soon found his career in California beset with difficulties. His antecedents unfortunately gave his enemies occasion for the utterance of sharp criticism; and he was not slow in retaliation. The first sanguinary result of his political conflicts was a duel, fought at Contra-Costa on the 17th Marce, 1852. His antagonist on that occasion was Judge J. CALEB SMITH, son of "Extra Billy" SMITH of Virginia. SMITH had published a letter denouncing Mr. BRODERICK as "a liar, a scoundrel, and a blackguard." A challenge from BRODERICK followed. The weapons used were COLT's navy revolvers, distance twelve paces. The word was given at the first fire, but the subsequent shots were taken at random. Judge SMITH had the first fire, and each party fired six rounds. Mr. BRODERICK's pistol got out of order at the first shot, and would not revolve. He continued firing, however, by using both hands. Mr. BRODERICK was struck in the right side by one of SMITH's shots. His fob-chain was cut and his watch broken. A part of this ball, the only one that took effect, struck him near the groin but did not inflict a serious wound. The parties then left the ground, Judge SMITH declaring himself satisfied. The papers of that time said "the affair was conducted with the strictest order and decorum."

Mr. BRODERICK had already been defeated as a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and as the Constitution of California disfranchised parties who had engaged in a duel, it was supposed that his political career in that State had come to an end in consequence of this meeting. Indeed, after this event, he retired for a season from active participation in politics; but in the Winter of 1856-7 reappeared in the political field. His name having been again brought prominently forward in connection with the United States Senatorship, he defended himself against the renewed attacks which were made upon him, and not unsuccessfully.

In January, 1857, Mr. BRODERICK was elected as United States Senator from California for the long term, and took his seat at the Second Session of the Thirty-fourth Congress. He was appointed a member of the Committees on Public Lands and Military Affairs; and at once took rank among the boldest, though not among the most talented or accomplished members of the Senate. Upon the Lecompton question he assumed a position of unyielding antagonism to the Administration, supported the Anti-Lecompton movement of Mr. DOUGLAS, and made new friends by his consistent and faithful advocacy of the principles expounded by the Illinois Senator. In taking this position, Mr. BRODERICK of course broke with his former friends and supporters, and again became involved in bitter political controversies. Returning to California at the close of the session, in the Summer of 1857, he found himself the target of new and fiercer attacks. A war had grown up between him and his colleague, Dr. GWIN, and the partisans of both parties eagerly espoused their cause. On the 4th of June, 1857, a Committee of the California Lecomptonites addressed to Mr. BRODERICK a formal letter, demanding a categorical answer to the question whether he had returned for the purpose of making war upon the Administration. Mr. BRODERICK returned a long reply, denying that he entertained any such purpose, and meeting the additional allegation, that he had influenced elections in the State by unfair means, with the following emphatic statement:

"I have been charged with controlling Conventions and procuring nominations by trickery; but I challenge my enemies to produce a man within the length and breadth of the State whom I ever deceived, or to whom I falsified my word. I bring that challenge down to the present hour, and make it embrace my whole political course."

Senator GWIN has more recently revived accusations against Mr. BRODERICK, to the effect that he had bargained away the bestowal of the Federal patronage. Mr. BRODERICK met this assertion with a point-blank denial, and repaid Dr. GWIN's attack with sharp sarcasm. This correspondence and Dr. GWIN's final appeal to the people of California, have been noticed in the TIMES within the past few weeks.

Mr. BRODERICK's senatorial term would have expired in 1863. His death renders necessary the election of a successor to his seat at Washington.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, OCT. 10.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 30, 3, 10, 11, 29.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—No calendar for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2159, 2163, 2165, 2166, 2171, 2177, 2181, 2183, 2187, 2189, 1491, 2161, 1413, 2149, 2191, 2193, 2097, 2067, 2071, 2093. *Part II.*—Nos. 2208, 2108, 44, 2187, 2132, 2176, 2216, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2233, 2234, 2236, 2238, 2242, 2244, 2246.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 158, 104, 217, 218, 221, 224, 230, 245, 241, 260, 262, 171, 182, 264, 265, 614, 266, 267, 268, 271, 274, 276, 277, 281, 285, 286, 288, 290, 292, 297, 298, 299, 300.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1184, 1112, 1273 to 1279, 1281 to 1285, 1286. *Part II.*—Nos. 1253, 1254, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1270, 597, 849, 977, 1061, 1196, 1257.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Oct. 8.

$1,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.	79.102	100 N. Y. C. R.	s60 79
13,000 Missouri St. 6s..	83⅞	800 do.	79¼
50,000 do.	s5 83⅞	100 do.	s5 78¼
5,000 do.	b10 84	150 do.	s10 79¼
2,000 California S. 7s..	83	550 do.	79⅞
3,000 Brooklyn C. W. L.	100	50 do.	b60 79½
5,000 Chi. City 7 ₱ cent		300 do.	b3 79¾
Bds., Sewerage Loan	99¼	50 do.	s30 79¾
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101¾	100 do.	b60 79⅞
2,000 Erie R. 2d M. B. '83	65½	72 Reading Railroad..	40⅜
1,000 Harl'm R. 1st M.	93½	300 do.	40⅞
2,000 Mich. Cen. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	85	70 Mich. Central R....	43⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	84½	300 do.	s60 43
2,000 do.	84⅜	50 do.	b60 43⅝
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d m..	36	96 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	4½
2,000 Ga. & Chi. 1st m.	92	533 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	18½
1,000 C. & T. S. F. Bds.	56	6 do.	19
10 Irving Bank.....	98	150 do.	18
20 Nassau Bank.....	100	100 Gal. & Chic. R..	s30 72
20 Bank of New-York..	194	50 do.	s10 72
109 Union Bank.....	99⅜	50 do.	b10 72
90 Farmers L. & T. Co.	50	348 do.	72
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	94¼	100 do.	b30 72
150 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	72	100 do.	s7 72
50 do.	71¾	50 do.	b7 72
50 do.	s15 71⅞	50 do.	s30 71⅞
20 Erie Railroad....	45	350 Cleve. & Toledo R..	20
200 Hudson River R....	35	600 Chi. & Rock Isl. R..	64½
50 Norwich & Wor. R.	40	156 do.	64¼
7 Stonington R.....	66	400 do.	b30 64½
156 Chi. Burl'n & Q. R.	56	100 do.	64¾
50 Indianapolis & C.R.	49	250 do.	s30 64¾
30 Panama Railroad..	117¼	100 do.	b60 64½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Virginia State 6s	94½	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17
2,000 Missouri St. 6s..	83⅞	134 do.	16¾
1,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	49	550 do.	16½
10,000 Ill. Cent. R. B..	84¾	250 do.	16⅜
1,500 N. Y. Central R..	79	1200 Chi. & Rock I. R..	64
200 do.	s60 78¾	600 do.	s60 63¾
100 do.	b30 79	200 do.	s30 63¾
100 do.	s3 78⅞	100 Galena & Chi. R....	71¾
600 do.	b3 79	50 do.	b30 71¾
15 do.	78¾	100 do.	s30 71¼
100 do.	nw 78¾	650 do.	s60 71
550 do.	s3 78¾	100 do.	b60 71½
7 Metropolitan Bank	110	200 do.	71¾
100 Harlem R. Pref.	b10 35½	300 do.	b30 71¾
200 Reading Railroad.	40	50 Cl. & Tol. Railroad	19¼
100 Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.	4	100 do.	19
55 Mich. Cen. R.....	43	100 do.	b30 19¼
50 do.	s30 42¾	100 do.	s30 19

MONDAY, Oct. 10—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York was moderately active in the Import entries, which, including the Dry Goods table in our last page, are $4,115,604 against $2,658,810 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are $1,520,164 against $1,807,451 same week last year. The Export of Specie fell off to $729,881, (all by the steamers that sailed on Saturday for Liverpool and Havre,) against $625,817 same week last year. The Foreign Exchanges at the close of the week fell to 109¾ @110 ₱ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills, after the shipment of Bullion was made up, and the calculation now is that some further concession in rates will have to be made on the competing supplies of Cotton bills coming forward from the South, though we do not look yet for very low terms. The decline is already sufficient to check, for some weeks to come, the export demand for Bullion, and the Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon will probably be the lowest on the Specie Average for the Fall season, say about $19,000,000. There will probably be a further reaction in the line of Loans and Discounts, though no accommodation needed by regular dealers at Bank, on paper within 60@90 days, has been withheld. Discounts outside of Bank have ruled, within the last few days, rather easier than the week before, say 6@6½ ₱ cent. on 60-day prime acceptances; 7 ₱ cent. on choice lists of paper, 4@6 months; and 7@7½ ₱ cent. on 6 months' prime indorsed bills. The rates on fair or single-name bills range 8@10 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $4,714,078, against $5,230,467 at the close of the previous week.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 30th September ult., were $195,910,000
Add week in October..... 4,115,406

Total to date..... $200,025,406
Against same time, 1858..... 116,025,189

Increase to date over 1858..... $84,000,217
Increase to date over 1857..... 10,782,374
Increase to date over 1856..... 21,715,120

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reexported) from 1st January to 30th September..... $48,633,000
Add correction in Foreign reexports..... 604,000

Total to 30th September..... $49,337,000
Add week in October..... 1,520,164

Total to date, 1859..... $50,857,164
Against same time, 1858..... 47,453,451

Increase since Jan. 1..... $3,403,713

The same tables make the Export of Specie or calendar year to 30th September..... $57,928,000
Add week in October..... 729,881

Total to date, 1859..... $58,757,881
Against same time, 1858..... 21,228,817

Increase since Jan. 1..... $37,529,064

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	102¾@102¾
New-York Central	81½@78½@79¼@78⅜
New-York and Erie	5@5
Reading	44½@38¾@42@39½
Rock Island	66¾@63½
Michigan Southern	6@4
Michigan Guaranteed	23¾@16
Michigan Central	43½@42¾
Toledo	22@19
Galena	74¼@71
Illinois Central	66½@67
Panama	117¾@117¼
Pacific Mail	79¾@70@72
Missouris	83¾@84@83¾
Virginias	94¾@94¾
Tennessees	88½@87¾@88¾
Illinois Central Bonds	88¾@88¾
Hudson River	35@35
Harlem Preferred	36@35½
Delaware and Hudson	94½@94¼

On the Stock Exchange the Share market was a falling one throughout the week, and rapidly so on New-York Central, Reading, and several of the Western Stocks, these being the most active during the strong advance through August and September, and heavily realized upon by the *Bull* account at the close of the latter month and early in the week just ended. The fall in the above table is about 3 ₱ cent. on Central, Rock Island, Galena, Toledo, and Reading, and 7 ₱ cent. on Michigan Guaranteed, which on Friday and Saturday was especially weak, and the stock pressed on sale. The reason assigned was the continued doubt in regard to the ability of the management to continue their regular interest payments on the Funded Debt, though no default has yet taken place. In New-York Central, the realizations were quite large, imparting much excitement to the dealings, and reversing the position in the Stock of a good many of the jobbers at the Board and on the Street. The movement also brought an additional supply of Certificates on the Street, but as the Security is a favorite one with Money-lenders, this influence was less decided upon the new buyers than anticipated, and from 8,000 to 12,000 shares ₱ day, (and one day as high as 14,000 shares,) changed hands, including of course a large amount on contract, involving no immediate employment of Certificates. The price closed on Saturday, in sympathy with the marked weakness in most of the Western Shares, at 78⅛ ₱ cent., after selling early in the day at 79⅜ ₱ cent. Michigan Central Illinois Central, Hudson, Harlem and Panama ruled rather steady through the week, and left off at much the same figures as at the close of the week before. Pacific Mail had one of its periodical tumbles, in consequence of the advantage gained by Mr. VANDERBILT on the 5th inst., in taking the United States mails for California. The fall to 70 ₱ cent. brought in new buyers, and the price left off 71¾@72 ₱ cent. The State Stocks were in fair request at the close of the week, and so were a number of the Railway mortgages, partly on the advices from abroad, though the State Stocks also feel the partial influence of a demand for Western banking. The general market on Saturday closed heavy.

There is a fair investment inquiry for the best class of City Bonds, the most active at the Brokers' Board being the Brooklyn Water Works issue 6 ₱ Cents. at par. The 7 ₱ Cents. of Chicago, for municipal purposes—that flourishing city being free of all Railway liabilities—are selling at par, interest from 1st July, by Messrs. ASHLEY & NORRIS, and the present loan of half a million for sewerage, is deservedly a favorite one. The last weekly circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co. quotes St. Louis 6 ₱ Cents at 83@85; Cincinnatis at 93@95 for the municipal issues; nearly all the business being by private sale.

The intimations or insinuations since the Clearing House election on Tuesday, that anything less safe or conservative than the old rule was meant, or anything of a sinister or dangerous nature concealed from the public eye, are equally unfounded and unjust. If the reasons for the change were before sufficiently palpable and notorious to induce two-thirds the Association to take it in hand, openly and fairly, it may be assumed that the motive of their action, to say the least, was not less candid or unselfish than that of the opposition to the change. And we may add that the belief is now general that the Bank Officers, as a Clearing House Association, are more likely to act as a unit in their proper and legitimate sphere, and to harmonize among and between themselves for real usefulness to the commercial community than before. We quarrel with no one's personal preferences for the out-going Committee, but protest against leaving the Clearing-House subject to its *old* abuses and extravagances under the *new* administration. If any public good, or any other sort of good, to the credit of the Associated Banks themselves were to be gained to counterbalance the cost of over one-third of one per cent. per annum to the Stockholders, or $24,000 levied on an aggregate capital of $68,000,000, and the mischievous gossip and impertinent intermeddling which have emanated from that source for two or three years past, there might be some excuse for not abating the extraneous machinery of the concern *as a nuisance*. But, as the case stands, the Committee of Management may deem it proper to bring it down to its original objects, which are stated on the first page of the Constitution of the Clearing-House Association, in the following words:

"The objects of the Association shall be the *effecting* at one place of the daily exchanges between the several Associated Banks and the *payment* at the same place of the balances resulting from such exchanges."

The Albany papers of Saturday contain the following official report of the business of the New-York Central for the month of September, which closes the fiscal year upon which the next annual report will be made. It will be noticed that in anticipation of the report, the Treasurer has added the state of the Capital and Funded Debt, as on 30th ult. This shows a reduction for the year of $253,396 by the contribution to and purchase of Bonds for the Sinking Fund. The Company had no floating debt at the close of the year.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 8.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of September, 1859, compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year:

1859	$730,483 10
1858	653,373 06
Increase	$77,110 04

Total amount of Capital Stock and Funded Debt:

Sept. 30, 1856	$38,939,411 27
Sept. 30, 1857	38,768,233 47
Sept. 30, 1858	38,587,167 98
Sept. 30, 1859	38,333,771 21

The Company has no floating debt.

This statement of Capital and Funded Debt enables us to add that since the close of 1855, when the line was completely double-tracked, and all the branch consolidations perfected, the Company have paid out, in Cash, from the net profits of the Road, over and above its expenses for operating and maintaining the line, *over thirteen and a half millions*, distributed as follows:

To Bondholders, four years' Interest		$3,948,000
To Stockholders, four years' Dividends.		
Three years, at 8 ₱ cent.	$5,760,000	
One year, at ₱ cent.	1,680,000	7,440,000
To Increase of the property		2,208,000
Total four years		$13,596,000
Capital and Debt, 1855	$38,304,000	
Same, 1859	38,333,771	

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF ROAD AND ITS ESTATE.

	1855. Sept. 30.	1859. Sept. 30.
Roadway	$17,308,134	$17,741,369
Stations	1,631,999	1,938,563
Real Estate	3,500,290	3,993,057
Locomotives—188 in 1855	2,019,059	
Locomotives—218 in 1859		2,351,466
Cars—2,425 in 1855	2,138,093	
Cars—3,477 in 1859		2,905,612
Eng'ing and Agencies	583,166	603,528
Niagara Branches	1,163,182	1,208,922
Total	$28,523,913	$30,742,517

The original premiums paid on the separate lines in the consolidated property, in addition to the foregoing actual outlay, amounted to $8,991,976.

We understand that the following propositions for maintaining the mortgage securities, unsecured bonds and capital stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, have been suggested by the English delegation of Bond and Stockholders, after frequent and free conference with the leading friends of the property on this side. The delegates, Mr. EVANS and Mr. PLATT, are highly spoken of for their practical views on Railway matters, and the industry and good sense shown in their examinations of the line of the Erie Road, and of its embarrassed, but, as they believe, by no means hopeless finances:

The payment of First Mortgage Coupons to be resumed May 1, 1860. One year's arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement below. Amount of arrears	$210,000
The payment of Second Mortgage Coupons to be resumed Sept. 1, 1861. One year's arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement. Amount of arrears	280,000
The payment of Third Mortgage Coupons to be resumed March 1, 1861. Eighteen months' arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement. Amount of arrears	630,000
The payment of Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons to be resumed October, 1861. Two and one-half years' arrears at that date to be paid, as per statement, and the two Mortgages consolidated. Amount of arrears	875,000
Total	$1,995,000

The earnings of the Road to be conveyed to Trustees for the payment of the floating debt, the completion of the Long Dock property, and the liquidation of the delayed Mortgage Coupons, in order of priority, which, it is calculated, will all be paid in a little more than two years. The unsecured bonds, with coupons now over-due and for two years in advance, to be converted into redeemable preference 7 ₱ cent. stock, to receive dividends after payment of mortgage interest.

STATEMENT OF OPERATION.

Year ending December, 1860:		
Estimated net earnings		$2,000,000
Payments:		
Floating debt and interest on same	$430,000	
First Mortgage interest in full	210,000	
Second Mortgage six months' interest	140,000—	770,000
Leaving balance applicable to completion of Long Dock and necessary works and redemption of suspended Mortgage Coupons		$1,230,000
Year ending December, 1861:		
Estimated net earnings		$2,250,000
Payments:		
First Mortgage Interest in full	$210,000	
Second Mortgage Interest in full	280,000	
Third Mortgage Interest in full	420,000	
Fourth and Fifth Mort. six months' int.	175,000—	1,085,000
Balance applicable to redemption of suspended Mortgage Coupons		$1,155,000
Year ending December, 1862:		
Estimated net earnings		$2,500,000
Payments:		
First Mortgage Interest in full	$210,000	
Second Mortgage Interest in full	280,000	
Third Mortgage Interest in full	420,000	
Fourth and Fifth Mort. Interest in full	360,000—	1,260,000
Balance		$1,240,000
Of which there will be applicable to balance of suspended Mortgage Coupons and payment of interest on preferred stock, created from unsecured Bonds		1,140,000
And the balance is applicable to dividends upon common stock		100,000

NOTE.—The gross earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the last six years have been as follows, from which it will be seen that the above estimates are not exaggerated:

Year ending Sept. 30, 1854	$5,359,000
Year ending Sept. 30, 1855	5,488,000
Year ending Sept. 30, 1856	6,348,000
Year ending Sept. 30, 1857	5,742,000
Year ending Sept. 30, 1858	5,151,000
Year ending Sept. 30, 1859, estimated	4,400,000

The present floating debt, with interest, will amount to about $410,000, for which Fourth Mortgage Bonds to the amount of about $1,500,000 are pledged as collateral.

The September receipts on the Chicago and Burlington Road were $180,077, against $168,670 same month last year; and on the Michigan Southern, $181,133, against $224,775 last season; and on the Little Miami, $115,982, against $115,232 last season. The report of the Illinois Central for September, is as follows:

	Acres.	Sold for
Construction Lands sold	1,377 45	$22,392 18
Interest Fund Lands sold	106 00	3,483 20
Free Lands sold	800 00	11,910 40
Total sales during Sept	2287 45	$37,785 78
To which add town lot sales		50 60
Total of all		$37,836 38
Sold since Jan. 1, 1859	22,526 06	$337,635 65
Sold previously	1,229,835 33	15,637,148 95
Total	1,252,361 39	$15,974,784 60
Construction Bonds cancelled September, 1859	$32,000 00	
Construction Bonds cancelled previously	1,165,000 00—	$1,197,000 00
Free Land Bonds cancelled in September, 1859	14,000 00	
Free Land Bonds cancelled previously	152,000 00—	166,000 00
Total Bonds cancelled up to Sept. 30, '59		$1,363,000 00
Cash receipts, September, 1859		$55,418 07
Cash receipts since Jan. 1, 1859		418,593 69
Total cash and bonds received to Sept. 30, '59		3,003,400 62
Receipts from Passengers		$69,222 67
Receipts from Freight		129,021 67
Receipts from Mails		5,251 23
Receipts from Rent of Road		5,235 00
Receipts from other sources		4,339 14
Total receipts in month of Sept., 1859		$342,035 12
Total receipts in month of September, 1858		218,980 58
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1859		$1,427,967 65
Total receipts in corresponding period of '58		1,481,766 10

The following are the rates of Discount on out-of-town Bank Notes reported by GWYNN & DAY, No. 12 Wall-street:

	Discount.		Discount.
New-York State	3-10@ ⅜	S. Carolina & Ga	1 @ —
New-England	1-5@